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LAST EDITION

AT THE FORGE

Brutal Assault on Two Young Blacksmith Apprentices.

A Gang of Ruffians Enter Their Shop and Nearly Kill Them.

THE COWARDLY ASSAILANTS SUPPOSED TO BE WALKING DELEGATES.

Assault Took Place in Winter's Shop at Twentieth and Branch Streets—Henry Aye's Skull Fractured—John Kraus Seriously Injured—Police Have a Description of the Assailants and Hope to Capture Them.

Henry Aye and John Kraus, apprentices in the blacksmith shop of Henry F. Winters, Twentieth and Branch streets, were at work in the shop last evening when seven unknown men rushed in from the street and seizing hammers, files and any other tools they could lay their hands on, proceeded to give the two workmen an unmerciful beating. Both men were terribly injured and were carried unconscious and bleeding to their homes.

Medical aid being summoned it was ascertained that Aye had sustained a fracture of the skull, while Kraus was suffering from severe internal injuries. The heads and bodies of the men are also covered with numerous cuts and bruises as a result of the blows and kicks rained upon them. The injured men are about 26 years old and have worked for Winters one and two years respectively. Neither employer or employes are union men and to this fact alone is attributed the cause of the assault, as although none of the assailants are known to the injured men, it is said that they belong to the union and were incensed at Aye and Kraus for not joining.

When a Post-Dispatch reporter visited the scene of the conflict to-day the shop had the appearance of a slaughter-house. Great pools of congealed blood covered the floor and the aprons worn by the men and a number of tools scattered about were stained with the same crimson fluid. The desk which had stood in one corner of the room had been knocked over during the scrimmage and its contents covered with blood, were scattered about the floor.

AYE'S STORY.

When seen at the home of his employer, with whom he boards, at 2005 Angelrodt street, Aye presented a pitiable appearance. He was lying in bed with his head swathed in bandages, while his face was covered with cuts and bruises. His left eye is completely closed up as the result of a blow from a hammer. Although suffering intense pain he told the following story of the assault:

"Kraus and I were working at the forge," he said, "I think it was about 3:30 in the afternoon. All at once the street door opened and seven men rushed in. Without saying a word they picked up hammers, files and tools of any kind they could find and at once set upon Kraus and myself and commenced beating us over the head. I managed to stand on my feet, but the first blow knocked Kraus down and I saw four men pump on him and beat and kick him in a horrible manner. The other three men confined their attention and rained blow after blow on my head and body.

"The blood flowing from the wounds in my head nearly blinded me, but I managed to keep on my feet and I tried to defend myself. It was no use, however, as the odds were too great, and the men continued to beat us until they got tired. I guess it must have lasted four or five minutes. When they had nearly killed us they ran out of the shop and made their way south on Twentieth street."

HAD A GUARD.

It was afterwards learned that the ruffians had two of their number posted outside the shop to warn their comrades of the approach of danger and that while the conflict was going on inside these sentinels gave vent to such expressions as, "Give it to them, boys; it's all right," etc.

Soon after the fight, Winters, the proprietor of the shop returned and upon learning what had taken place immediately informed the police.

Kraus was taken to his home at 1417 Salisbury street, where he is lying seriously injured and suffering intense pain. Neither of the men can form any idea of the cause of the assault, aside from the fact that they have refused several invitations to join the union.

The police have a pretty good description of the men who committed the assault, and both Aye and Kraus claimn to be able to recognize them should they be arrested.

THE WEATHER.

Fair Saturday Night and Fair and Warmer Sunday.

For St. Louis and vicinity—Fair Saturday night and Sunday; much warmer Sunday.

Illinois—Snow to-day, snow and slowly rising temperature to-night. Sunday fair and warmer, except in northwest portion and lakes. Northwest winds, becoming southeast Sunday.

Missouri—Fair and warmer to-night and Sunday; southeast winds.

A severe cold wave covered the country this morning from the Slope region to the Alleghenies, the line of zero temperature extending as far south as Nashville. The minimum temperature at St. Louis was 10 degrees below zero. In the Northwest the temperatures are rising rapidly under the influence of a low area, which is moving in from the North Pacific Coast.

There have been snows from the Lake Region eastward, over twelve inches having fallen at Marquette, Mich.

Indications are that the temperature will rise rapidly in this vicinity during Sunday.

Arkansas—Fair; colder to-night, warmer in western portion Sunday; northerly winds.

Coldest in Ten Years.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 12.—It was 20 degrees below zero this morning, the coldest here for ten years. Snow is a foot deep, with a cover of dust on top.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

CONVENT FIRE

Blaze at St. De Chantal Academy of the Visitation.

Sisters Had Plenty of Time to Escape From the Building.

FRED BAUER, A FIREMAN, HAD BOTH HIS EARS BADLY FROZEN.

Delay in Getting Water a Serious Drawback to the Department in Fighting the Fire—Salvage Corps Did Good Work—Archbishop Kain Makes an Announcement for the Sisters.

Fire broke out in the St. de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, on Washington avenue near Sarah street, at 8:15 a. m., and with the mercury 10 degrees below zero the firemen had all they could do to prevent a complete destruction of the building and contents. The water froze as fast as it struck the building, and the firemen were so coated with ice that they could only with the greatest difficulty handle the hose.

The fire broke out in the mansard roof of the academy building. The academy is conducted by what is known as the Second Monastery of the Visitation, and the building is connected with the monastery proper by a covered walk. Being Saturday the school was not in session, and the building was deserted, save for about a dozen sisters whose duties called them thither. One of them, at work on the second floor, heard a sort of crackling noise overhead and thinking it sounded like fire at once investigated. She found the fire had gained considerable headway and notified the Sister Superior, who called to some men passing by, and an alarm was turned in. The sisters all took refuge in the other building, about 75 feet distant.

DELAY IN GETTING WATER.

Owing to the absence of hydrants near by, there was considerable delay in getting a stream of water on to the burning building and in the meantime the salvage corps was doing good work covering the furniture on the lower floors with tarpaulins. On this account, the damage to the furniture will be comparatively light. The estimated loss on furniture and building will probably not exceed $50,000 and is covered by insurance. After the water was turned on the fire was soon under control.

Archbishop Kain saw the smoke and judging it to be near the Academy sent to find out. As soon as he learned that it was the academy he hastened over and soon quieted any fears the sisters may have had. To a Post-Dispatch reporter, he said:

"The sisters were very fortunate in their misfortune. They were somewhat excited, naturally, but all left the building without so much as getting wet. None of the pupils were in the building and the only damage is to the building and furniture. The sisters desire to announce that school wil be continued in the convent proper on Monday, as they do not wish to break into the school work. Of course, repairs will be made at once."

FIREMAN'S EARS FROZEN.

The firemen suffered much during the couple of hours they were fighting the flames. The wind was high and blew the water on to them and as fast as it struck them it froze until they were perfectly coated with ice. Fred Bauer, of Engine Company 21 had both ears frozen stiff before the academy is free. They were treated with cold water, and then bandaged in cotton, and he continued on duty. Chief Lindsay looked like a veritable ice man, as did all the other firemen. The building was coated with ice as were also the trees near by and the artistic effect was decidedly pretty.

The academy is one of the best known in the city, although the attendance is not large, the number of pupils being between forty and fifty.

CAUSED BY COLD WEATHER.

Overheated Furnaces Making Things Lively for the Fire Department.

Since 6 p. m. on Friday the following fires have been reported:

August Hoffman's cooper shop, at the foot of Utah street; damaged $125; at 10:20 p. m.; cause unknown.

Residence of Mrs. Pauline Hehrlein, 4103 California avenue; damaged $500; at 11:15 p. m.; furniture damaged $100. Cause: A defective flue.

Two-story frame house at 1229 East Marceau; occupied by Patrick Egan as a saloon; totally destroyed; at 12:20 a. m.; loss, $1,200. Cause, unknown.

Building at 2736 Chouteau avenue; owned by Gus Bang, who lives upstairs, and occupied downstairs as a bakery by Fred Ohse; damaged $600; at 12:30 a. m. Cause: Overheated furnace.

Eugene Hilderbrandt's meat market and pork-house; at 7829 South Sixth street; at 1 a. m.; damage to building and machinery, $750. Cause, unknown.

Stable of John Ryan; at 3955 North Eleventh street; destroyed at 1:30 a. m.; loss, $150. Cause, unknown.

Residence of Mrs. L. Gibson, 3008 Locust street; damaged $10; at 2 a. m. Cause: Overheated grate.

BY A MERE CHANCE

Brother and Sister Are Reunited After Thirty Years.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—By a mere chance Charles Roswell, assistant chief operator in the Board of Trade, has found his sister, Mrs. John Marsh of Morrison, Ill., after a separation of thirty years. In 1865 brother and sister, then both under 20 years of age, left their home, in La Porte, Ind., to earn their living. The girl soon married, and went to live in Morrison, an dthe boy, after wandering about the country, settled in Chicago, where he is a well-known telegraph operator. For twelve years the two have lived within 15 0miles of each other. By chance, Mrs. Marsh saw her brother's name in a Chicago paper, and, struck with the similarity in names, began an investigation which resulted in the reunion.

WITH A RAZOR

Jacob Miller, Crazed by Jealousy, Killed His Wife.

He Had Quarreled With Her All the Morning.

SUDDENLY HE SEIZED AND FORCED HER TO HER KNEES.

Then the Cruel Shining Blade Was Drawn Across Her Throat, Cutting the Jugular Vein and Slitting Her Neck From Ear to Ear—Later Attempt to Kill James Olander—Prevented by Workmen.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—Crazed by jealousy, Jacob Miller, a furniture polisher residing at 661 North Wood street, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear with a razor at 9 o'clock this morning. The woman expired instantly.

Miller than rushed from the house to the factory where he was employed and shot James Olander, the foreman, inflicting a slight wound over the eyes.

This morning, instead of going to work Miller sat about the house quarreling with his wife until 9 o'clock. The wordy war had waxed fiercer every moment, and the man's two little children were hiding, terrified, behind their mother.

Suddenly Miller stepped toward his wife and drew a razor from his pocket. Seizing the shrieking woman by the hair he pulled her head back. She fell on her knees and her husband drew the shining blade across her throat, cutting the jugular vein.

The murdered woman sank forward on the floor and Miller relaxed his hold, her lifeblood gushing from the ghastly wound.

Dropping the razor, Miller rushed from the house. Hurrying into the work-room where he was employed, he faced James Olander, the foreman, whom he considered his enemy. Before the victim could run for safety Miller drew a revolver and fired at Olander. The bullet struck the foreman over the right eye, plowed a furrow in his forehead and glanced off.

Workmen rushed forward and seized the maniac before he could shoot again and secured the weapon, while others aided the wounded man. Miller refused to say why he killed his wife. He was said by the neighbors to have been very jealous of his young and pretty wife, and quarrels had been frequent.

IS AN ASSURED FACT

Rumored Engagement of Anna Gould and Harry Woodruff.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—At Delmonico's last night a well known New York clubman, prominent in society and a friend of George J. Gould, made the startling statement that the rumored engagement of Miss Anna Gould, youngest daughter of the late Jay Gould, to Harry Woodruff, the actor, was an assured fact, and would soon be announced, with the entire sanction of the Gould family.

The statement was the more remarkable from the circumstance that since the rumored betrothal of Miss Gould to the handsome young actor she has been engaged to William Harriman, which contract was suddenly broken off last spring, while the fair fiance was abroad with Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, for the expressed purpose of purchasing a wedding trousseau.

Young Woodruff is attending the Harvard law school and spent the holidays in this city.

TEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL

Married by M. G. Smith, Who Is Now in Jail.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 12.—M. G. Smith of Reed's Station was arrested last night and lodged in jail charged with perjury in swearing that Maggie Wilson, a 10-year-old child, whom he married last August, was 14 years of age.

When the wedding became known citizens organized at Reed's to mob Smith, who immediately skipped and his whereabouts have not been known until now.

Smith is 34 years of age, and the child he married is an orphan he had taken from the poor farm to raise. Three weeks after his wife's death, he had a guardian appointed for the girl, who is small even for a child of ten years, and after making the affidavit procured a license and married her.

BURNED DOWN.

Boarding-House in East St. Louis Destroyed by Fire.

A fire in two frame buildings at Winter avenue and Front street, East St. Louis, at 1 o'clock p. m., threatened the Union Elevator for a time. Web M. Samuels telephoned Chief Lindsay, who sent over two engines and a truck. The buildings were used as a saloon and boarding-house and are the property of Patrick Kilcarry. The damage is slight.

BOGY'S DIVORCE.

The Husband of Corinne Benoist Claims to Be Deserted.

Lewis Vital Bogy brought suit for divorce against his wife, Corinne Bogy, alleging desertion as the cause. Mrs. Bogy was Corinne Benoist, and she married the author of "In Office" in this city. Subsequently they went to Connecticut, where he became the editor of a weekly paper. They disagreed and she returned to St. Louis. It was thought they had patched up their differences, but Bogy's suit shows to the contrary.

HE DIED ALONE

Sad Fate of a Homeless and Deserted Old Man.

William S. Smith Was Once Rated a Millionaire.

HE DIED UNATTENDED IN THE KITCHEN OF A CHARITABLE PHYSICIAN.

His Wealthy Relatives Saved His Remains From an Unmarked Grave in Potters' Field and Sent the Body to His Old Home in Illinois—They Are Unwilling to Give Any Details of the Old Man's Past History.

The body of William S. Smith, the elderly man who was found dead in Dr. Mary T. Robinson's apartments, 4103½ Olive street, Friday morning, will not be interred in Potter's Field. Edgar T. Smith, half-brother of the deceased, who hardly knew his unfortunate brother during the later years of his life, has recognized him in death, and had the remains removed from the Morgue to their former family home in Greenville, Bond Co., Ill.

William S. Smith's pathetic death was the sad climax to an unusually unfortunate career. The man who died thus poor, friendless and alone in a dreary kitchen, was once very wealthy—almost a millionaire. His father was President of the First National Bank of Greenville, and the reputed richest man in Bond County. When he died his son, William S., one of the principal heirs, invested a goodly share of his patrimony in the cattle business with Barney Hunter. This partnership resulted disastrously to Smith, who lost a great deal of money. Smith sued Hunter for a large sum, and the suit is still pending.

After this he left Greenville for New York, where his sister lived. He met with an accident there and returned to St. Louis. His stepmother and her children had come here meanwhile, and when he came to them it appears that he did not receive a cordial welcome. He went to Cedar Rapids, Io., lost what remaining money he had and then, returning here, was glad to accept the hospitality of Dr. Mary Robinson.

The physician left the city over a week ago to attend to some Illinois practice, leaving the broken old man in charge of her home. He was taken sick, was too ill to call for assistance and died on the cold floor of the kitchen, which is up above a grocery store, without a kind hand to minister to his dying wants.

The Smith family, consisting of Mrs. E. W. Smith, her son Edgar T. Smith, purchasing agent of the 'Frisco, and his sisters live in a handsome home at 3918 West Belle place and are said to be quite wealthy.

They appear to know little and care less about their relative. They had not heard of him for months, even years, they say, until they read in the Post-Dispatch Friday evening that he was dead. Then his half-brother, Edgar T. Smith, went to the Morgue and identified him.

The latter was seen Saturday morning by a Post-Dispatch reporter and asked to relate his brother's history. He verified the foregoing facts concering his brother's career, but refused to give the details of his business or domestic troubles.

Miss Lucy Smith, his sister, when seen at their home, also declined to discuss the matter at any length. "We did all we could for him,' said she; "tried to help him along several times. We hadn't heard of him for months though, and the first we knew of his death was what we read in last night's Post-Dispatch. I could tell you the story about his troubles and his lawsuits, but you had beter see my brother. He knew all about the matter and can talk if he cares to."

Mr. Smith was visited again, but insisted that he did not recall any more of his brother's history than he had related.

AIMED AT WOLCOTT.

Resolution to Be Considered in the Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 12.—A resolution has been introduced in the House which will be taken up for consideration Monday declaring that no person should be sent to the United States Senate from Colorado who will not pledge himself to sever all connections with all corporations and trusts. The resolution is aimed at Senator Wolcott, and will receive the support of some Republican members, it is said.

GRAND-JURY REPORT.

True Bills Aga'nst Forger Dent and Others.

The Grand-jury made a partial report in the Criminal Court and returned the following indictments:

Burglary and habitual criminal—Louis McKenzie.

Burglary—John Miller.

Grand larceny—Charles McDonnell, John Lyons, Lottie Davis, Charles Johnson, Charles Weber, Charles Wilson, Frank Wright, Ed Murphy.

Burglary and larceny—Andy Klaus, W. Harris, John Tollinson, Wm. Mese, John Kelly, Peter Colligan, Frank LeRoix, James McHale, Charles Gartland, Howard Phillips, Joseph Scheffel, Alex Robinson, Herman Rehn, Henry Thompson, Will Wright, N. M. Bryan, Alfred Buffington, George Buggy, Frank Cunningham, Will Hofsmann, Ady Davis, Isaac Franklin, Charles Mason, Will Meyers, James Morman.

Assault to kill—Frank Allen, Jesse Cunningham, Will Harris, Will Hyde, Will Rodgers, Morris Boss, Henry Johnson.

Highway robbery—Andy Klaus, William Harris, Thomas Lacey, Joseph Jackson.

Attempt rob in the first degree—Will Harris.

Fraud—Charles Adams.

Forgery—Will T. Dent.

Bills were ignored in the following cases:

Michael Powers, charged with arson in the first degree; Lizzie Gaston, charged with robbery in the first degree; George McCoy, charged with assault to kill; John Carlson and Sarah McCarthy, charged with grand larceny.

Child Fatally Burned.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 13.—Mary, the 4-year-old daughter of Annie Mack, a washerwoman, was fatally burned at noon to-day. The child was alone with her little brother when her apron caught fire from an open grate. She ran screaming into the street, where the flames were extinguished by a passer-by, who tore her clothes off. The flesh was terribly roasted and the child stood some time in the cold before its mother could be found.

TO SAVE PEKIN

Soldiers Available to Defend the Chinese Capital.

General Roll-Call Shows the Number to Be 150,000.

NEARLY 2,000 FAMILIES HAVE FLED SOUTHWARD.

Later Account of the Decapitation of the Japanese Student and the Youth Sent to Bring Him Home—Emissary From the Black Flag Chief Beheaded—Chinese Officers Desert to the Ranks of the Japanese—War News in General.

Special Staff Correspondence Post-Dispatch.

PEKING, China, Jan. 12.—The general roll-call, showing the actual number of Manch, Mongol and Chinese or Hanchun bannermen in Peking ready for active service, has been made by order of the commander-in-chief of the Peking field force.

The actual number has been reported at 133,701 able-bodied men. Of these only 30,000 are armed with modern weapons of precision, though an order has been given to arm the rest with rifles stored in the Pekin arsenal, and to instruct them in handling them. There are also "green" regiments, composed entirely of Chinese, numbering something like 20,000, whose antiquated weapons have been changed for modern ones.

Hence the fighting power of Peking, without reckoning the 10,000 from the provinces now gathered around Tung-Chow and Tien Tsin, is not far short of 150,000 men. The cavalry troops, about 20,000 in all, are armed with carbines, while the infantrymen have either Austrian or German magazine rifles or the Martini-Henry.

FLEEING SOUTHWARD.

Nearly two thousand families of natives belonging in Southern provinces, but employed at Peking and Tien Tsin, have fled. Chinese law forbids officials removing their families to places of safety in time of disturbance, in order to prevent panic among the inhabitants. But in spite of this there has been a continual stream of refugees southward. Several families have been intercepted by robber bands in Shantung and Honan. Four families were killed. The others were stripped of their money and other effects and left to beg their way homeward. Although the local authorities have been notified of these robberies, the brigands seem to be too strong for the police, and it is feared that in a short time no one will be able to travel inland unless escorted by a strong band of soldiers.

BLACK FLAG EMISSARY.

Towards the end of November a native of Hsinhui, in Kwangtung, accompanied by a dozen men in black uniforms, entered the city of Hsinan, put up at a temple in the principal thoroughfare, and posted a proclamation at the gates stating that he had come in behalf of Gen. Liu Yungfu, formerly the Black Flag chief, to raise men to fight against the Japanese.

The fame of the old Black Flag leader induced large numbers of the young men to enlist. Affairs were progressing swimmingly when it occurred to the Chehsien of Hsinan to ask for his credentials. As no credentials were forthcoming the imposter was arrested. In order to screen the Kolohaue or Triad Society to which he belongs, he announced that the had been bribed to do so by Japanese agents. As this confession suited the mandarin, the imposter will be beheaded as a spy.

TWO JAPANESE EXECUTED.

An officer of the Chinese Imperial Customs service writes to the Post-Dispatch correspondent from Hangchow, under date of Dec. 15, as follows:

"A new account of the execution of the two Japanese as spies about a month ago comes from a trustworthy source. A Japanese was sent from Japan by the family to bring back their son, who was studying in Pootooshan. When the steamship reached its anchorage, near Chinhai, the man was arrested. He said he was on his way to Pootoo to bring home a young student. The Taotai sent a small boat for the student, but when he arrived he could not recognize the man, who did not claim to know the student for whom he was sent.

"It is said that the United States Consul requested that the student be turned over to him, to be sent home, while the other man's case was under consideration, as he was not accused of wrong-doing. This request was not granted, as it was said he would be held as a witness in the case of the alleged spy, but the promise was made that as long as he remained peaceable, he would suffer no harm.

"The next step was to send the two men to Hanchow, were both were decapitated."

CHINESE OFFICERS DESERT.

Tien Tsin advices state that it is known that several Chinese officers, defeated at Ping Yang and afterwards, are now with the Japanese army. One is a staff officer reported dead and given posthumous honors in an imperial edict.

The prisoners taken by the Japanese have been formed into battalions and act as guides and advance corps against their own countrymen. The prisoners in Japan are those who refused to join the enemy.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Between Japan and China Expected to Begin Next Month.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Mr. Kurinof, the Japanese Minister, says he expects that peace negotiations between the plenipotentiaries of China and Japan will begin about the first of February. His information is that the Chinese Peace Commissioners left Pekin on the 7th instant, and he expects they will arrive at Hiroshima, Japan in time to begin work by the first of next month.

It is expected that Hon. John W. Foster, who is to assist the Chinese envoys in the negotiations, will also be on hand.

Mr. Kurino has not yet received any direct information as to who will conduct the negotiations on the part of the Japanese Government, but he naturally presumes that Mr. Mutu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be the Japanese representative.

The Minister says the newspaper reports to the effect that his Government had given notice that it would not receive Sha, one of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, because of the latter's proclamations offering rewards for Japanese heads, is incorrect.

IN THE TUNNEL

Mangled Remains of J. W. Ford on the Tracks.

He Was a Wealthy Stockman From Pocahontas, Ark.

Brought a Lot of Cattle to St. Louis and Collected the Money.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED WHILE ON HIS WAY TO THE DEPOT.

He Had Been Drinking Hard and the Night Before Was Locked Up for Safe-Keeping—Last Seen by a Real Estate Man, Who Directed Him to the Union Station—Was Then in Company With Stockmen From Arkansas.

The mangled remains of the man found late last night near the mouth of the railroad tunnel, between Clark avenue and Spruce street, were identified positively as those of J. W. Ford, a wealthy stockman of Pocahontas, Ark., about 10 a. m. Many suspicious circumstances connected with his death indicate that he was murdered and robbed and his dead body flung upon the railroad tracks.

Three or four days ago Ford came to St. Louis and was accompanied by M. L. Downey, J. D. and M. M. Cavter and a man named Bass, all stock dealers from the same place. All save Ford, it is said, took rooms at the Moser Hotel. It is not known where Ford was stopping, but it is known that he ate his meals at the Moser. On Thursday night he and Downey were found in a state of intoxication and were locked up in the Chestnut Street Station for safety. Ford at the time had in cash and two checks, one for $1,049 and the other for $255, in his possession. Downey had a check for $1,233 and no money. They were released the next morning, when sober, and Friday night when Ford's body was found $4 in cash and the same two checks were discovered in his possession. The check is supposed to have been in payment for the stock sold by Steele & Co., as it was drawn by Z. T. Steele on the Bremen Bank.

WOULDN'T GO HOME.

Downey is said to have been in the company of the deceased at the Union Stock Yards on Friday afternoon, and it is said he was with Ford when the latter left Zeb T. Steele's office. The two Carters and Bass left for Pocahontas on Thursday night, and at the time they were leaving tried to induce Ford to accompany them. The deceased was 45 years old and married. He was a very wealthy stockman and transacted a great deal of business with different commission men at the Union Stock Yards.

Zeb T. Steele, a live stock commission merchant, who has an office at the Union Stock Yards, near the Merchants' Bridge, sold a consignment of cattle for Ford on Thursday last and met him on Friday afternoon at his office, where they transacted some business. Ford left Steele about 4 p. m. Friday and stated that he intended to go home.

MR. IMBODEN'S THEORY.

L. E. Imboden, a real estate broker who has an office at 521 Pine street, is well acquainted with Ford and Downey and from what he saw Friday night, he is under the impression that Ford was murdered after having been robbed of something over $200.

"About 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon," said Mr. Imboden, "I was standing in front of my office when I met Ford and Downey. They came from the west on Pine street and were accompanied by a tough-looking customer, a stranger.

"When Ford and Downey stepped up and spoke to me the stranger stood off and acted rather peculiar. I asked Downey and Ford who the stranger was and where they met him, but they had been drinking, were indifferent, and said they did not know where they met him nor who he was. I invited them into my office, and when we sat down and talked the stranger came in and asked for 50 cents, saying that they owed it to him. Ford asked what for, and the stranger said he had brought them down from Twenty-eighth and Morgan streets and that they promised him the 50 cents for doing so. Ford said: 'All right,' ran his hand into his pocket and pulled out a roll of bills from which he pulled out a $5 note. The stranger told him to look for a smaller bill and Ford found a $1 note, which he handed the stranger.

"The latter then went out and, returning a few minutes later, handed Ford 50 cents, remarking that he was a more honest man than they thought him. Then the stranger told me he was a cab-driver and had tried to get Ford and Downey to ride down town with him, but that they would not get into the vehicle.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

"After the stranger left Ford, Downey and I went into Schmidt's saloon, Sixth and Pine streets, and drank and talked. While we were there I told them that if they had any money I would keep it for them and send it to their home. They started to pull out their money, Ford remarking that they had good checks and $300 and a little more in cash.

He threw the roll on the table. Harvey said he also had a good check and about $30 in money. They were not so full that they could not take care of their money, so I told them to keep it. We remained in the saloon until 5 p. m., when we all went out and they said they were going to the Union Station. I told them to walk west on Pine street twelve blocks and then turn south two and they would be at the depot. They started out and walked straight along. I watched them down for a distance of about a half block when I went in about my business.

"I learned of the death of Ford from the papers this morning. Now how Ford could get to the tunnel when he should leave on the Iron Mountain road bothers me and where Downey is now is a mystery. Downey and Ford were loyal friends. They came here together and were great chums. There is no doubt in my mind that Ford was foully dealt with for he had only $2 when found and was in a pocketbook in his trousers pocket. It may be that the robbers when they found the roll of money took it for gfanted that it was all Ford had and this would account for the fact that the check for $1,049.45 and the $6 were not touched."

The police will probably be put to work on the case if Downey does not show up and throw some light on Ford's death and the whereabouts of his money.

Owing to the fact that there is no one in the city who has known up as yet, and who is familiar with Ford's history, the ingnest

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has been continued so that the relatives of the deceased at Pocahontas may be notified and a representative of the family asked to come to St. Louis and give the history of the deceased. The city of Pocahontas, Ark., is situated ten miles from the nearest railroad station, which is said to be Walnut Ridge. City Undertaker Jeremiah Sheehan has received a telegram from the Lawrence County Bank of Walnut Ridge requesting that the remains be shipped to that place in a plain, neat coffin.

ELECTED A DEPUTY,

But Gerault Richard Is in Jail and Cannot Serve.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Social Deputies have issued a manifesto protesting against the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of M. Millerand's motion to release M. Gerault Richard from prison in view of the fact that he has been elected a Member of the Chamber.

M. Gerault Richard is undergoing a term of one year's imprisonment to which he had been sentenced for making an attack upon President Casimir-Premier in Le Chomard. The manifesto makes a violent attack upon the Ministry majority of the Chamber of Deputies. It also accuses the Government of compelling the majority of the Chamber by threats to vote in a manner opposed to the sovereignty of the people.

SHE CAUGHT A LORD

Who May Become a Duke Some Day—May Yohe's Marriage.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The report that May Yohe, the American actress, has been married to Lord Francis Hope, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, turns out to be correct. The Hampstead Parish register shows that Miss Yohe and Lord Francis Hope were married there on Nov. 27 last.

Lord Francis Hope was born Feb. 3, 1866, and is the brother of the Duke of Newcastle. He is the heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Newcastle, as the Duke has no children. The latter was married in 1889. He was originally named Henry Francis Hope Pelham-Clinton, but in 1887, by royal license, he assumed the additional name of Hope in order to acquire a fortune left him by his grandmother, the wife of a rich diamond merchant of Amsterdam, Henry Thomas Hope.

For two years past stories have been in circulation to the effect that May Yohe was married to Lord Francis Hope, and they have been as frequently denied. It is said that the family of Lord Francis Hope once offered him $1,000,000 if he would sever all relations with the American burlesquer.

LONG IN ONE YOKE.

But Now John and Eliza Mohney Go Different Ways.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., Jan. 12.—The Cass County Circuit Court has just adjourned after having granted an unusually large number of divorces. A rather unusual case was the suit of Mrs. Eliza Mohney against John Mohney, a farmer. The defendant was 67 years of age and his wife blushingly insisted that she was but 66. In her petition she charged desertion and non-support, but in the hearing of the testimony it was admitted that this was alleged merely as a formality, it having been agreed between the two that the wife should bring suit and the defendant would not contest it. Mrs. Mohney said she was married in 1850, and that there were ten children born. The ten were in the court-room as witnesses for their mother. Mrs. Mohney said that for twenty-five or thirty years her husband was a model man, and they got along beautifully.

"But," said she, "after that he got finicky and would take spells when he would desert me for months. We quarreled all the time. I don't say he was to blame for these quarrels all the time, for I had a big family and could not be hoeying around him from morning till night, but it was his fault most of the time."

When all the evidence was in Judge Wood said that from a legal standpoint he would be compelled to grant the divorce, but much against his will. In handing down the decree he scored the old couple severely, to which they listened with placid indifference.

WITH A DOG CHAIN.

An Illinoisan Commits Suicide in a Public Jail.

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 12.—L. M. Ball, who was awaiting trial for petit larceny was found dead at the county jail this morning. He committed suicide by hanging himself by means of a dog chain.

Ball had stolen dry goods from Nathan Dunning, his employer. Disgrace following the exposure prompted his destruction. He originally came from Bement, Ill.

FOOD AND CLOTHING

Sorely Needed by Kansans Unable to Raise Crops.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Mayor Strong has received an appeal from the Rev. E. E. Gunshel, pastor of a Methodist Episcopal Church, and a committee of the Christian Endeavor Society, of Ransom, Kan., for aid for the people of that section, who have been unable to raise any crops during the past two years on account of the severe drought. The people are suffering from want of both food and clothing.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

KEPT A SECRET

William Broughton Married Shortly After His Divorce.

Delay in Making Announcement Caused Unpleasant Rumors.

BROUGHTON HAS SEVERED HIS CONNECTION WITH THE BOATMEN'S BANK.

The Lady of His Choice Is a Miss Thompson—His Divorce From Miss Georgie Vaughn on the Ground of Cruelty and Desertion—Social World Treated to a Surprise.

Surprise is being expressed in certain society circles over the announcement of the marriage of William W. Broughton, who until recently was employed as correspondent in the Boatmen's Bank, to a Miss Thompson, who is said to be a comparative stranger in the city. Broughton, it will be remembered, figured in a divorce suit last summer which was brought by his first wife in Clayton, on the grounds of cruelty and neglect.

The couple had been married several years, she being a Miss Georgie Vaughn. In her petition for a divorce the wife charged her husband with being too fond of other women and neglected her shamefully to gratify his desires in that direction. The divorce was granted here about the middle of last summer.

KEPT IT SECRET.

The surprise and comment now being indulged in over his second marriage are due to the facts that Broughton, who until very recently has posed as a single man, since his divorce has come out with a statement that he has been a married man since the 1st of last October, the wedding taking place in Chicago only a few weeks after being divorced from his first wife.

Shortly after the latter event transpired Broughton is said to have made application at several boarding-houses in the West End for accommodations for a young lady, who, he said, was an intimate acquaintance of his from a distant section of the country. On securing suitable quarters Broughton proceeded to introduce the young lady into his social circle as Miss Thompson. Being a pretty and amiable girl she received a cordial welcome. All this time Broughton retained his position as clerk in the Boatmen's Bank.

Things ran along in this way until about six weeks ago, no one apparently having any idea as to the existing relations between the pair.

It seems that during Fair week last October, Broughton brought the young lady down to the bank and introduced her to Cashier Thomson and several of the clerks as Miss Thompson.

CALLED IN BY THOMPSON.

About six weeks ago a rumor reached the ears of Cashier Thomson that caused him to call Broughton in his office for aprivate conversation. The cashier told the clerk that he had received information to the effect that he was keeping a mistress, which if true would be the cause of Broughton's immediate dismissal from the employ of the bank.

According to the cashier this piece of information had a very startling effect on Broughton. He at once denied that he was keeping a mistress, but in a hesitating way admitted that he was living with a woman and had a perfect right to do so, as the woman in question was his lawful wife. Cashier Thompson says that Broughton then made a clean breast of the whole affair, claiming to have married the young lady hehad brought to the bank during Fair week, a few days before her visit to the institution. Mr. Thompson says that he then proceeded to upbraid Broughton for the course he had adopted in keeping his marriage secret and asked him if he realized the position he had placed the girl in.

"A woman who lives with a man," he said, "can only be one of two things, either she is the man's wife or his mistress. The failure of the man to acknowledge her as his wife, leaves the other as the natural conclusion."

On hearing the matter placed before him in such a straightforward way, Broughton gave as his excuse that he had never given any thought to the matter in that light and promised to remedy the evil at once by acknowledging his wife to the world. This he immediately did, and the relation thus made is the cause of the comment and criticism that is going the rounds among his acquaintances.

It is thought that the main reason why he chose to keep his second marriage a secret was because he feared the notoriety which would be apt to follow on account of the event following so closely on the heels of his divorce from his wife.

BROUGHTON RESIGNS.

It is said that the evident displeasure which his keeping his marriage a secret caused Cashier Thomson of the Boatmen's Bank was the indirect cause of Broughton resigning his position in that institution, which he did two days ago.

THE JURY PROBLEM.

Various Sides of the Question Considered in a Practical Manner.

From the New York Press.

Rarelyhave I occasion to take issue with Judge Bartlett. He is a scholar, a jurist and a gentleman, and a distinguished ornament of Brooklyn society and club life. But when, in excusing a juror on the ground that he follows a calling exempted by the Legislature in annulling its followers' responsibilities for jury duty, he says the law will shortly make it hard to get decent men to serve on juries, he misses a point instead of making one.

I am prouder of nothing than the work I did in the Legislature in getting through a bill exempting journalists in New York and Brooklyn from jury duty. And there are others, equally with newspaper men, the nature of whose duties justifies them to the same sort of consideration. The bad, sad, and often mad character of juries is due primarily to judges who excuse solid business men on unworthy pretexts. The bare fact that a man's time may be worth $100 a day makes his brains and character on a jury all the more desirable.

No mater how hard it seems to force such citizens to give up important private interests to the public weal, these oftentimes profit more by the just administration of the law than the men whose interests do not require so much the protection of the law. I think Judge Bartlett will be willing to admit there are two sides to the question.

Literary Trials.

From the South Boston News.

Hiswell: "That story by Dulcimer in the latest number of the Hopscotch Magazine is almost identical with one I wrote for the Evening Scooper over a year ago. I'll bet he stole my plot for his story."

Putwell: "On the contrary, it looks as though you had stolen his."

Hiswell: "How so, pray?"

Putwell: "It ought to be clear enough to you. In order to have his story appear in the current number of the Hopscotch Magazine it must have been sent to the publishers of the magazine at least three years ago. So, you see, the argument is in favor of Dulcimer."

Non-Understandable.

From the South Boston News.

Higlin: "Modridge isn't a politician, is he?"

Ralier: "No."

Higlin: "Then how does he come to be working for the city?"

Oyster Joke Crackers.

From the South Boston News.

Young lady (in restaurant): "I don't care for oysters, George."

George: "Neither do I."

Young Lady: "Let's have something else; I don't care what."

George: "All right! Two oyster stews, waiter, please."

Tired of Reform.

From the South Boston News.

Pyers: "Have you made any New Year resolutions?"

Cooper: "Yes."

Pyers: "What are they?"

Cooper: "To break all those I made last year and kept."

SPOOK IN A SCRAPER

Elevator Boys Declared the Union Trust Building Has a Ghost.

Great consternation prevails among the elevator boys and scrub girls employed in the Union Trust Building on account of what they claim to be the appearance of a full-fledged ghost. Nearly all of the employes of the tall sky-scraper claim to have heard the ghost, and several of them declare positively that they have actually seen the apparition. Nothing can shake them in this conviction.

The elevator boys alternate with each other in working nights until 10 o'clock, in carrying up and down the tenants of the building who choose to remain at their offices late in the evening. The scrub girls also work until about the same hour, cleaning up the offices and corridors of the building. It is during the evening hours only that the ghost is said to walk. According to all accounts the spirit confines his haunts to the eleventh story of the building.

Its presence was first discovered about a week ago, when, about 9 o'clock in the evening, one of the elevator boys in passing by that floor was frightened at hearing a low, blood-curdling moan emanate, as he thought, from a vacant office, the door of which was directly opposite the elevator shaft. Without so much as glancing in that direction he let the elevator drop like a flash to the ground floor, where he told his companion what he had heard. They were both on the alert after that and declare that they heard the same weird noise, that sounded exactly like the moan of some one suffering the most intense pain.

Next day they informed the rest of the boys of what had occurred, and when night came those who were to remain on duty that night were in a fever of excitement, fearing, and yet hoping, that they, too, would receive an introduction to his ghostship. It appears that they were not disappointed, and when morning came they had precisely the same story to tell as their colleagues of the previous night. And so on, they declare, it has continued; the ghost making its presence plainly audible every night.

The boys are worked up to such an extent that nothing will induce them to stop at the eleventh story during the hours of the night. They all firmly believe that it is the spirit of Charles Vail, who was killed by falling down the elevator shaft from the eleventh story while the building was in the process of construction, and that he has now come back to haunt the scene of his death. The scrub girls are also scared nearly out of their wits and refuse to work on that floor after dark. One of the elevator boys gives the following description of an experience he had face to face with the ghost:

"It has been my custom," he said, "to every night go to a vacant room on the eleventh floor to gather pieces of boxes, etc., to carry home for kindling wood. Last Tuesday I went to that room about 9 o'clock at night to get some kindling. It is dark up there, so I carried a bulls-eye lantern. Somehow I forgot all about the ghost. I entered the room and commenced looking around for some pieces of boxes. In glancing into one dark corner I saw as plainly as anythingI ever saw in my life, a white, misty figure, with a skull and burning eyes, and with long, bony arms, outstretched toward me. I tried to run, but I could not. All at once that terrible moan that we had all heard before sounded right in my ear. That settled it. I did not get any kindling that night. The next thing I knew I was at the bottom of the elevator shaft with a cold perspiration all over me. How I got into the car and lowered it from the eleventh story I don't know, but I did it some way."

Thejanitor of the building says the ghost story is all nonsense. The moaning sound, he says, comes from a pump in the cellar. This fact, he says, all the elevator boys have been convinced of by standing alongside of the pump. As to the apparitions the janitor says it is a pure fiction of the boys.

IN THE ARCTIC.

A Speculation Concerning the Great Polar Ocean.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Lieut.-Col. Sabine has noticed a striking resemblance in the topographical configuration of the northern coasts of America and Asia, the similitude beginning at Behring's Strait, whence a similar coast line is preserved, each having also an attendant group of islands, between which there is much similarity. These are the Parry Islands pertaining to the first mentioned continent and the New Liberian group belonging to the latter. Even as to latitude, these islands preserve a resemblance.

But what of the great interior of this Polar Ocean? This is all unknown. An opinion may be deduced from a careful inspection of a chart of the earth that this ocean has islands, and the fact that fowl are seen to penetrate toward the interior in great numbers is explainable on the hypothesis that they there find subsistence to invite them. On the other hand, they may fly directly across the polar area to similar parallels on the opposite side, and the fact that with the coming of the polar winter they come from the polar district is evidence that the subsistence, if there be any, is not so abundant as to tempt them to remain. Again, only the nocturnal tribes would or could endure the long polar night, and even if there were polar islands bearing abundant subsistence common instinct and experience might impel all the day fowls to leave.

It does not appear that any of the explorers are careful or logical readers of signs. The pole itself seems to be the point toward which they focus all their intelligence, forgetful that the sum and substance of the polar world, as elsewhere, must be made up of little things. But must this interesting domain be forever barred from all human observation and knowledge? It would not be a fair conclusion to decide that this polar district will always remain a terra incognita, but it is logical to conclude that there must be a radical departure from all former methods—an entire change of ways and means, if human feet are ever to tread the region where the pivotal point is located. In a future article the writer will endeavor to present the solution of the difficulty of getting to the pole, and while there will be some hazards, he believes that such hazards on the plan to be proposed are so minimized as to make success far more probable than anything heretofore attempted. Whether there is or is not any justification at all for further effort in this direction does not come within the province of the purpose of the writer to discuss. The fact remains, that attempts at polar exploration will continue and an effort will be made to concisely present the difficulties and indicate a method that it is believed alone can lead to success. Yet the mere getting to the pole is a less important matter than an intelligent interpretation of what may there be seen. This has hitherto been the lame feature in this polar exploring business.

Boston View of It.

From the South Boston News.

New Yorker: "You ought to have faster trains between New York and Boston."

Bostonian: "There should certainly be faster trains from New York to Boston."

Can He Be Both?

From the South Boston News.

Oaklive: "This newspaper puts the query, 'Can a football player be a gentleman?' What do you think?"

Ashlon: "I think the query should be, 'Can a gentleman be a football player?'"

Nothing to Count.

From the South Boston News.

Daffey: "I received a countless number of Christmas presents."

Dilley: "You were fortunate. I didn't get any."

Daffey: "I didn't, either. You misconstrued my remark."

Calling Down Santa Claus.

From the South Boston News.

Nellie: "Papa, what does Santa Claus do after Christmas is over?"

Papa: "I don't know, child; but considering the amount of spare time he has on his hands after the 25th of December I should think he'd get a shave or have his whiskers trimmed."

Women's Talk.

From the South Boston News.

Mrs. Hasker: "Been out shopping to-day, Mrs. Blyker?"

Mrs. Blyker: "No; been out buying."

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF TWO SOCIETY PEOPLE.

I.

"I have often wished to be a man," said Mrs. Clementry, turning those glorious eyes of hers full upon Mr. Warburton, whose good fortune had placed him next to her at dinner. As it was the first time he had faced this battery he was somewhat dazzled. He thought, however, that it was an unreasonable wish, and felt rather glad that it could not be gratified. Then the humor in him pictured this dainty, beautiful woman as she wished herself, and he laughed cheerfully.

"Why do you laugh?" she asked severely.

"At a mental picture of the transformation," he replied, "but why do you want such a change?"

"A woman's sphere is contracted, restrained, hemmed around," answered the lady. "She can not do great things. The world's battle goes along without her. She stays at home, anxious, eager to know what is happening, while the man is on the scene of action. She has yearnings to accomplish something. She repines at being helpless."

Mr. Warburton was about to answer



"A woman's sphere is contracted, restrained, hemmed around."

lightly when young Mr. Shirley, the rising author, broke in:

"You are right, Mrs. Clementry, women have always been overridden. I have just finished a little sketch on this subject, which, if you will permit me, I will send you."

Mrs. Clementry had rather a tender sentiment for this big, ruddy-faced youngster, who, incidentally, was a great favorite with women, perhaps because he treated them with unusual deference, perhaps because he always made them his confidantes.

Mr. Warburton looked at the young man sidewise a moment and then ventured to ask how women were downtrodden. Mr. Shirley never cared much to argue with men. They were often too practical and analytic. So he turned the question off by promising also to send his sketch to Mr. Warburton. Then that gentleman, having perhaps noticed the more than kindly glance that my lady had thrown at the young author, and maybe resenting the favor (he himself couldn't have told why), remarked:

"I should much like to read your comments, Mr. Shirley, although I fear I shall not agree with them. Mrs. Clementry's view of life's battle, and the advantage that man has in being on the field, I think, will bear arguing. Take the average couple—the husband goes to his office or his desk, and all day pores over his correspondence or his books, while his wife stays at home with the children. Meanwhile life's battle wages, and neither of them knows anything about it until the newspaper is delivered next morning. Then, as the woman is usually up first, she gets the first information, and has the advantage by twenty minutes."

There was a general laugh at this, and Mr. Clementry, who had been discussing sheep-raising and who thought woman's sphere was home, and who didn't like the young author, probably for the same reason as Warburton, called down the table:

"You are sound, Warburton, very sound. There is too much useless talk and too much written on rights of women. Women have rights and wrongs, but you always find the right-thinking women at home."

Mr. Shirley flushed and looked at his plate. The lady gazed coldly at Mr. Warburton, who promptly froze, wondering how he could have thought those eyes so glorious a few minutes before. Indeed, her displeasure continued during the remainder of the dinner, and Mr. Warburton, who was a thoughtful man, came to the conclusion that there was a quality about his fair neighbor and that her charm was much dependent upon her own feelings.

Later in the evening Mrs. Clementry, who was a little attracted to the serious engineer, after petting the young author back to good humor, relented a little, and Mr. Warburton went away with an invitation to call the next afternoon.

"Tell me something about yourself," she said encouragingly, after the commonplaces were over with.

Mr. Warburton gazed peacefully into the fire. He had been asked this question before, by other women. It made him feel that it was the desire of the questioner to measure him. At present he did not care to be measured. He knew instinctively that this woman cared for the young author, or thought she did, which was about the same thing. He was moved no more than a man usually is by the interest of a pretty woman. His feelings, which had been sorely tried, had just calmed down to a natural state, and he was not anxious for more upheavals. Anyway, he had no desire to be taken up for a few hours' amusement and then dropped.

"There is little about me that is worth telling," he said quietly. "I was born in St. Louis, entered Columbia College, studied mining and engineering, went to South America, found silver in Peru, where I am interested in a mine. Two months ago I felt a longing to be back in St. Louis for the Christmas season, and here I am."

Mrs. Clementry raised her eyebrows just a shade. This was not the answer she had expected. Young Mr. Shirley would not have so answered. This man was different from the run, then. She didn't know if he were laughing at her or not. But she was a clever woman, and didn't often make mistakes. Her quick intuition told her that he would be an easy man to handle if his feelings were moved. She made up her mind in an instant to move them. Not that she cared for him, but there is excitement in standing on a crater's edge when one knows that the fires below are not extinct.

So this delightful woman, with her own affections divided between the young author and her somewhat elderly husband (not equally divided), determined to win the love of a man who, she knew, must suffer. No, not for a whim, but because she believed he would come unwillingly. She always wanted the next to impossible. It was a passion with her.

During the remainder of the visit she was sweet, reserved, serious. She let him see the womanliness of herself. She did draw him out in spite of himself. She got an idea of his earnestness, his ability and his weaknesses. She was really a charming woman, and would have denied that she was cruel. Perhaps she thought only of the moment, or, maybe, she didn't think at all.

When Mr. Warburton arose to go he felt regret at parting. Mrs. Clementry admitted to herself after he had gone that she had enjoyed his visit. The man, as he walked slowly towards the elevated station, felt somewhat as one does after being mesmerized. He awoke that night thinking about her and found it hard to sleep again. In the morning he thought of her. At luncheon the visit of the preceding evening was less distinct. That evening it was fainter still. The force of Mrs. Clementry's spell was apparently evaporating.

II.

Mrs. Clementry's carriage rolled up to the Opera house on the "Carmen" night, just after Mr. Warburton had assisted his little cousin from his. He lifted his hat as Mrs. Clementry passed him in the corridor on the way to her box. Mr. Warburton and his companion found their orchestra stalls with some difficulty, for it was the biggest night of the season. Edouard de Reszke was to sing the "Toreador," his brother Jean, Don Jose; De Lussan, Carmen, and Melba was Michaela. Not even the great "Faust" nights of the year before had drawn so large an audience. The thought of the great basso's thrilling notes ringing out in the song of the bull-fighter filled all with expectation. The sharp twang of tuning violins vibrated through the flower-perfumed air. The tiers of boxes, one above another, scintillated like diamond horseshoes. St. Louis' wealth was en parade, and no city in the world can produce a more brilliant sight.

"Jack," said the little lady, as soon as Warburton had got off his coat and folded his programme, "who was that woman you just bowed to?"

"Mrs. Clementry, the wife of Clementry, the banker."

"Is she an old friend of yours?"

"I don't know as I call her a friend at all. I met her but once at dinner, and dropped in the next afternoon."

"Well," said the little lady, with decision, "I really thought she was a friend, and felt some way that she didn't like me."

Jack's good-humored laugh was drowned by the orchestra. In truth, he had almost forgotten Mrs. Clementry, for it was fully two weeks since he had paid the afternoon visit. He had not gone back because he realized that she was exceedingly attractive, that if he saw much of her he would in all likelihood regret it. He had been wounded before. He was not anxious for any more suffering. He had been a moth more than once and had burned his wings. He did not believe in love at first sight, but he had an intelligent perception as to how love might grow, and then there was Mr. Clementry. Warburton knew himself. He was aware that the best intentions and the strongest resolutions are consumed on occasion like paper in a flame. He got a glimpse of Mrs. Clementry in her box to the right, and thought that she was the most beautiful in all the throng. Then, strange as it may seem, he felt annoyed with himself for not having called upon her again, as she had asked him to do.

The first act was all that could have been hoped for. The passion of the theme, the heavy, scented air, the music, all combined to move the man as he had rarely been moved before. The woman beside him chatted cheerfully away, telling him who was this one, who that—it was the box to the left, in which sat the beautiful, dark-haired woman with the diamond coronet and who looked so sad. She thought the occupants of the Goelet box must be strangers, as she had not seen hem before, and wondered why the Vanderbilt box was empty.

"You know I rarely miss an opera night," she prattled on. "There is nothing like opera. I'll admit that the orchestra at the Grand Opera in Paris is better, but nothing else. It wouldn't be if we had ours the same all the time, as they do."

Then she gave Jack her glass with which to look about the house, and the next moment said:

"Do look to the right. There's young Mr. Shirley. He is so talented. Of course, you have read 'Freckles,' his great character sketch, and then those dainty love stories. I do so admire him. He sent me his autograph last week, and told me such beautiful things about himself. I do wish he would come down."

Warburton looked at his little cousin comically, and thought how alike women were. Then he caught sight of Mr. Shirley in Banker Blew's box. He was really radiant, his hair parted exactly in the middle, his high stand-up collar, his square, flushed face and seraphic smile, all making him the most conspicuous man in the Opera-house.

The second act fulfilled the promise of the first. The De Reszkes had never sung better, Melba's voice was like a bird's and De Lussan's acting exquisite. Flowers rained upon the stage. It was truly the success of the season.

"Why, Warburton, how do you do; and you, Miss Grafton. Delighted to see you, I'm sure. Just came down to take Warburton's place while he goes to Mrs. Clementry's box—she sent me to tell him to come."

"Now, do go, Jack," said the little lady, seeing him hesitate, and herself all in a flutter of delight at the very presence of the radiant Mr. Shirley, "and mind you don't come back until the orchestra begins."

Mr. Shirley smiled complacently. The homage pleased him, although he was used to it. He sat down in Warburton's place.

III.

"Do you know, you are a very queer man, Mr. Warburton," said Mrs. Clementry, three or four evenings after the performance of "Carmen." "Tell me why you abandoned me so cavalierly. But for the accident of your being at the opera I don't suppose I should ever have seen you again."

"Yes," said Warburton slowly. "It was my intention not to see you again."

"That was unkind," said the lady. "My other friends don't treat me as badly as that; but tell me why."

Warburton thought awhile, and then, looking his questioner full in the face, said: "My conduct was based on purely selfish motives. You affect me strangely. When I am with you I am, as it were, under a spell. I have the feeling such as I imagine to be that of a mesmerist's subject. After leaving you it exists in a lesser degree, and finally wears off. I know that if I should see you often it would be at the expense of my peace of mind. I would amuse you, perhaps, but that amusement eventually might prove disastrous to me. I have come to-day to bid you good-by. I have determined to go back to South America."

Mrs. Clementry did not reply at once. She felt regret that he was going away. She believed that if she told him so—made him believe it—that he would not go. A feeling that she did not exactly understand herself kept her silent. She realized that it was better for him to go.

"Perhaps," she said slowly, "if you feel this way it is better that you should go, but I am sorry."

Those glorious eyes of hers were turned upon him softer, deeper, more tender than he thought they could be. A feeling of helplessness came over him.

"Have you read Mr. Shirley's sketch on down-trodden women?" Mrs. Clementry asked, for the silence had become painful.

Warburton pulled himself together.

"Yes," he said; "it is clever."

"I think it is delightful," said Mrs. Clementry. "I think he has a great future."

"That I doubt," said Warburton, thoughtfully. "In five years he will have been forgotten. He is, I think, of that class of writers who can cleverly dress an incident that they have seen, but the merit of whose productions are more the incident than the telling. We see this not only in the novelist, but also in the playwright, the dramatist. 'Freckles' was the most catchy thing that Shirley has written. It was the story, though, not the writing, which carried it. His later productions have never been as good. He is liable, however, if he picks up another incident as interesting as that in 'Freckles' to do as good a piece of work. But the writer who does not depend largely upon his own imagination can never be great. His good stories set a precedent; his mediocre ones, which must be in the majority, pull him down. Take Stevenson, who is, I think, the greatest living sketch writer, and you are impressed by the uniform excellence of his work. Of course there are degrees of excellence in imagination, and some things please us more than others, yet it is the writer of imagination who lives. The average newspaper man tells a story well; he can't evolve anything great, because he lacks that touch which comes so close to genius and which is the element of permanent success. Sarah Grand, whose 'Heavenly Twins' is so much talked about to-day, and 'Iota,' who wrote 'The Yellow Aster,' are of the fleeting type, and will be forgotten in a few years. I know you don't like me to talk this way about your friend, but one should not blind himself to facts."

Relieved of the embarrassment caused by the scene at the beginning of the visit, the two, straying into current literature, found that their views were strangely alike.

"Tell me," said Mrs. Clementry, "what you think of 'Peter Ibbetson?' I like it better than 'Trilby,' and think it is stronger."

"It shows far more imagination," said Warburton, "although really it is less interesting. In the beginning it is weak, and Du Maurier has an unfortunate habit of throwing in flippancies here and there, like that Sayres scene, which must grate upon sensitive minds. 'Trilby' is more taking than 'Ibbetson,' because there is more everyday human nature in it. One has more friends in the characters. I don't know if you have ever thought of it in this way, but one of the greatest charms in a novel, and that which interests one most, is the friends he makes with the characters. In 'Trilby' you cannot help liking Big Taffy and the Laird. They carry the story for interest. The strength, however, is in Svengali, who was great, although not admirable. Trilby did not move me because she was a rather forced production. I doubt, however, if most people will agree with me about her."

"I don't think that Du Maurier was really fair with Svengali," Mrs. Clementry interjected. "He was really a genius. His taking Trilby's great voice and singing with it is the one idea of the book."

"I agree with you. Du Maurier's mistake was his affection for Little Billie, who, I think, is most uninteresting."

The conversation drifted along. Mrs. Clementry had ideas and much originality of thought. Warburton was surprised at her broadness and courage. She had travelled considerably and had put herself out to talk with the writers of books in which she was interested. She told him some things about Beatrice Harraden that rather surprised him; how this woman, an invalid, had told her that it took months to write "Ships That Pass in the Night;" that she had no stenographer, and had penned line by line herself while in great physical pain.

"'Ships That Pass in the Night,'" said Warburton, "is a refreshing little story, but it does not show a great amount of mentality in the writer. Its real charm is its cleanness and the impression you get as to the purity of mind of the author. After I read it I ran across some sketches by the same writer, among which was 'The Umbrella Mender,' to which 'Ships That Pass in the Night' is a sequel, the child of the artist Bernard being the Bernardine, and the umbrella mender the old book-worm. This latter story always impressed me as most weird, and gave me doubts as to the author's sanity."

Mrs. Clementry came back very little while to "Peter Ibbetson," in which she showed more than casual interest, and which she really thought more of at this moment than ever before. Perhaps it was because of the gulf that separated Ibbetson and Mimsey, and that Warburton was going away. The spiritual union of the Duchess and the prisoner were moving her strangely.

Warburton glanced at the mantel clock.

"Do you know," he said, "it is five minutes after midnight? I have never known time to pass quicker."

He arose to go. Mrs. Clementry stood too, her graceful figure inclining towards him.

"When do you start for South America?" she asked almost timidly.

"A week from to-day," he replied.

"Won't you come and see me before you go?"

He hesitated before answering.

"I promise you," she said, "not to prevent your departure, for I realize it is better for both of us that you should go."

"I will see you," he said simply.

"To-morrow evening?" she asked.

"To-morrow evening."

And Warburton walked down stairs, his heart expanding by what Du Maurier would have called "her dove-like look of soft and warm solicitude."

IV.

It was Warburton's day for starting. He had not slept well. Morning found him restless, depressed. He had seen Mrs. Clementry daily since he had told her he was going. She had grown upon him. She showed him the finer side of her nature, as women will do to men they care for. The parting would be heart-wrenching for him. He ate little breakfast, mechanically glanced through his paper without understanding what he read, and waited impatiently for 2, the hour that he was to call and bid her good-by.

And Mrs. Clementry. How was this parting affecting her? She could not have told you herself. When Warburton was ushered in she held out her hand to him with the timidity of a girl of 18.

"Well," said Warburton, with forced cheerfulness, "I have come to bid you good-by and get your god-speed."

"You knew you would have that," she answered. "What time will you have to leave here to catch your train?"

"It leaves at 5," he replied, "and the drive to the station is half an hour."

The ninety minutes seemed a very short time, considering that he would be gone for years—that he would not see her again. A look of pain crossed his face, and the woman in her—that protecting tenderness—made her yearn to put her arm about his throat, to draw him to her, to comfort him, to tell him that she loved him, that if it would make him happier she would abandon everything, sacrifice everything, and go with him to the ends of the earth. And he was soothed by this unspoken sympathy.

"I am glad and sorry that I met you," he said after a while; "glad because you have awakened in me the truest affection I ever felt, sorry because I may never see you again. Of couse I shall suffer, but suffering caused by absence has with it a rare sweetness that mitigates the pain. There is no bitterness to it—no sting. It finally becomes reverence."

But the pain was there all the same, and he walked to the mantel and aimlessly toyed with the bric-a-brac, that he might not show too much feeling. Mrs. Clementry came near him.

"Such reverence is sweet indeed," she said softly; "but believe that I will suffer more than you. I know that you will forget me in time, that you will meet another woman whom you will love with the great strength that is within you, and whom I envy even now. I felt when I first met you that you were different from most men—more earnest, more sincere. I felt piqued at your neglect. I thought about you. You must know what this means to an idle, aimless woman. Then I saw you that night at 'Carmen.' The thought that you were with another woman disturbed me. I could not resist sending for you, and now—now I realize the mistake."

"The elasticity of affection is our great salvation," he said. "When we part from those we love, as we lose the love by death, we reproach ourselves always. Yet we act according to our lights, and are rarely perfect. No one can overcome fate."

They stood there together by the mantel, each thinking of the other's suffering—the woman's selfishness gone, the man's honest affection protecting them both.

The little clock upon the mantel chimed the last half hour. He took her hand, pressed it to his lips, and was gone.

Mrs. Clementry threw herself on the big mahogany couch, burying her face in the soft pillow, forgetting everything but that which had gone from her life.

"Will madam see Mr. Shirley?" said the sphinx-faced servant, entering with a card. "He is downstairs."

"Tell him no, no, no," was the almost hysterical answer. "I never want to see him again."

The man stood impassive. "I did not understand, madam," he said.

Mrs. Clementry recovered herself.

"Tell Mr. Shirley I am out."

DOCTOR AND MONTE MAN.

Both Require Years of Practice to Acquire Skill.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The card sharp had swallowed a fish bone and was about choking to death when the physician reached him. In a very short time the physician had the bone out and the sharp was all right again.

"How much do I owe you?" he asked gratefully.

"Ten dollars," replied the physician without the sign of a blush.

"Great Scott, man," exclaimed the sharp, "you weren't working a minute. That's an enormous price to charge."

"My dear sir," responded the physician with professional dignity, "that is not the way to look at it. You must consider the years of practice necessary to acquire my skill."

The sharp kicked, but it did no good and he had to pay the bill.

Several weeks later the sharp, looking like a heavy swell, was on a train out of the city, and the doctor was in the same car, but he did not recognize his former patient. The sharp was working several of his little tricks with the boards and he finally roped in the doctor. He manipulated him carefully for some time and at last landed him for $35.

"Here, here," shouted the doctor, when he saw his roll disappear, "you haven't given me any show at all. You got that money out of me by a simple twist of the wrist."

"My dear sir," responded the sharp soothingly, "that's no way to look at it. You should remember the years of practice necessary to acquire my skill."

Something at this moment reminded the doctor, and he looked the sharp over curiously. Then he smiled faintly and blushed.

"Um—er—ah," he said, "can't you give me back fifteen of that and call it square?"

That Young Man Again.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Did you ever pay any attention to theosophy, Mr. Slogo?" she asked, with deadly sweetness in her tones.

The young man admitted that he had not.

"Oh, it is just lovely," she continued. "I have often thought how perfectly charming it would be to send one's astral self down into the parlor to entertain, while one's real tired self was sound asleep."

The ticking of the little clock became so painfully loud that the young man was forced to look at it and suddenly discover that it was really growing so awfully late.

Something the Matter.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

"Doctor," said an excited man, "I want you to come to the house at once. My wife's aunt, who is living with us, has something the matter with her lower jaw. She can't get her mouth shut."

"When did it happen?" asked the medicine man, as he drew on his gloves.

"I don't know just when it happened, doc, but to-day was the first time we noticed it."

His Reason.

From the Youth's Companion.

Mrs. Putney is a good wife, but not a very obedient one. "I did promise to obey," she owns reluctantly, "but then I said to myself in my own mind as I done it: 'So fur as I can!' And men can't be follered and minded without a word said on the other side. Nobody knows where we should bring up!"

Mr. Putney, however, feels that her mental reservations underlie the entire structure of her actions. The other day he was working in the field when a neighbor walked by.

"I've been in to see your wife," said the neighbor. "She ain't to home."

"Ain't to home?"

"No. You s'pose she's gone plummin'?"

"No; I guess she's harnessed up and gone to town for I told her not to."

A Hebe.

From the New York Weekly.

Sister: "You have told me her name, yet I know no more than I did before. Is she beautiful?"

Brother: "Beautiful? Why, she could make even the present fashions look artistic."

Two Victims.

From the New York Weekly.

Sailor: "I was shipwrecked in mid-ocean, and nearly died of thirst."

Landsman: "I gan sympathize mit you. Vonce I was railroad wrecked in a brohibition State."

Unabashed.

From the South Boston News.

Barber: "Wouldn't you like a bottle of our hair restorer?"

Customer: "No, thank you; I prefer to remain bald-headed."

Barber: "Then our hair restorer is just the thing you want, sir."

A Filial Hint.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Papa—"Johnnie, I've just been reading in the paper about a pig in New Jersey that swallowed a $5 gold piece."

Johnnie (with an air of superiority—"Well I could swallow a nickel if I had one, but I wouldn't."

The Dyer's Sign.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Walk in, dear people; walk right in;
My place do not forget;
Though I've been dyeing twenty years,
You'll find me living yet.

A Country Maid.

From Chambers' Journal.

Her eyes the sun-kissed violets mate,
And fearless is their gaze;
She moves with graceful, careless gait
Along the country ways.
The roses blushing in her cheek
That ne'er decay nor fade,
Her laughter gay, her words bespeak,
A simple country maid.
No flashing gems adorn her hair,
Nor clasp her lily neck,
No jeweled circlets, rich and rare,
Her sun-brown hands bedeck;
But pearly teeth through lips as red
As reddest rubies gleam;
The tresses o'er her shoulders spread
A golden mantle seem.
Her looks are kind, and sweet the smile
That sparkles in her eyes;
Her mind, her heart are free from guile;
She is not learned or wise.
No worldly art, no craft has she
Acquired her charms to aid;
And yet she stole my heart from me,
This simple country maid.

It Is Strange.

From the Boston Herald.

I.

When the day is slowly dying,
And the stars begin to peep,
While the summer flowers are lying
Bathed in dew and kindly sleep,
By my door I stand and listen
For a dear loved step again;
Is it strange the tears should glisten
When I wait so long in vain?
Is it strange the sob should gather
As a token of my pain?

II.

Day by day flies by without him,
Ne'er a message of his love.
Shall I, can I, dare to doubt him,
Once as true as heaven above?
Once so eager I should listen,
Does he treat me with disdain?
Is it strange that tears will glisten
When I ask myself in vain,
"Is he false to me, my lover?
Will he never come again?"

III.

Every hope is quenched in sadness,
Every life grows dark to me,
When a sudden tale of gladness
Comes across the deep blue sea
Standing in the shadows dreary,
Waiting with a wild unrest,
Is it strange a footstep near me
Tells of him that I love best?
Is it strange I should be weeping
When he clasps me to his breast?

ARTHUR L. SALMON.

Chief Lindsay Hurt.

Chief Lindsay had his right hand badly burned at the St. De Chantal Academy fire.

STALEY'S SERVICES.

He Charged $60 for Inspecting Some Household Furniture.

Judge Klein dissolved the temporary injunction restraining John W. Staley, the Collateral Loan Co., James B. Kinealy and George A. Miller from enforcing a chattel mortgage given to secure a note for $273, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable in nine monthly installments of $15, with a last installment, due May 16, 1894, for $157. She agreed to pay Staley $60 for his services in examining the securities offered, and the amount was deducted in advance from the amount loaned.

The counsel for the plaintiff contended that the two transactions were virtually one, consequently that exorbitant interest was charged. The court finds otherwise. While Staley doubtless charged an exorbitant amount for his "alleged" services and the plaintiff was hardly dealt with, a court of equity cannot relieve a party from his own contracts where there is no evidence to show they were obtained by fraud. It must presume that the parties will exercise reasonable diligence in caring for their own interests.

DEBS' CASE

May Come Before the Supreme Court at at an Early Date.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. C. S. Darrow of Chicago, counsel for President Debs of the American Railway Union, had a conference to-day with Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, at which was briefly discussed the question of bringing the Debs case before the Supreme Court of the United States. It is understood that Mr. Darrow will make a petition to Justice Harlan as Justice of the Seventh United States Circuit Court for a writ of error from that court direct to the United States Supreme Court, at the same time offering bail and exchange for a supersedeas and safety of execution pending the writ of error. It is not certain, however, but Mr. Darrow may decide to ask the court for a writ of habeas corpus.

In any event it is altogether probable that the case will come before the Supreme Court in a form to admit of an early determination of the questions involved.

Off to the Penitentiary.

Will Robinson, sentenced to five years for burglary in the second degree and larceny; Henry Johnson, sentenced to three years for assault to kill, and Henry Lewis, sentenced to two years for grand larceny, were taken to Jefferson City at 7 a. m. by Deputy Sheriff Edward M. Becker.

Caused by a Grate.

An overheated grate caused a fire on the third floor of the residence of Mrs. L. Gibson, 3008 Locust street at 2 a. m. The Salvage Corps extinguished the blaze after the building had been damaged to the amount of $10.

TWO WRONG HALVES.

The Banker Did Not Get Much Comfort in the Treasury.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

A representative of the Tribune handed Receiving Teller Hayes of the Second National Bank a dollar bill, one edge of which had been torn off, and asked him if the same was good money.

"Yes," he said. "You see, the numbers on the upper and lower corners correspond. I had a singular case of this kind come under my notice, though, that would surprise you. A customer tendered me a dollar bill, that is, it was two halves of dollar bills, whose numbers did not correspond. The parts were pasted together in the middle, and we forwarded the same to Washington to see what the Treasury officials there would do. Imagine my chagrin a few days later when I learned that the bank had been credited with $1.50. Surely there was something queer in the transaction, but we made no kick, because the Treasury officials, as a rule, do not make mistakes."

Out of the Storm.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

O, raging storm, I bless the rain
That flings the mantle o'er the pane,
And shuts me from the world's display
Of poor hypocrisy to-day.

I thank the wind whose cold hand shakes
From helpless skies a million flakes;
They drive me closer to the blaze
That o'er love's hearth contentment plays.

O empty world! life's dreariness
Kneels here, its sorrows to confess,
Well knowing that the missing part
Safe rests within a human heart.

Creeds may proclaim eternal peace;
Their varied chains give no release
To that one hope love vainly cries,
Nor seeks in heaven to realize.

Here in this vale of human tears
Let human love soothe human fears.
'Twere better so; life's simple needs
Contented with affection's deeds.

GEORGE E. BOWEN.

DEATHS.

ATWOOD.—On Friday, the 11th inst., at 12:30 p. m., Mrs. E. J. Atwood, beloved wife of Le Grand Atwood, M. D., in her 59th year.

Funeral from the family residence, Ferguson, Mo., Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Fee Fee Cemetery.

Trains leaves Union Station at 9 a. m.; Forsythe at 9:15.

FITZGERALD—On Jan. 11, at 1 p. m., Mrs. B. Fitzgerald, mother of Kate and Delia Fitzgerald and James Fitzgerald of Baltimore, Md.

Funeral from family residence, 2724 Mills street, Sunday, at 2 p. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

GANDER.—On Saturday, January 12, at 6:40 a. m., George Gander, aged 26 years, beloved son of Agatha and the late William Gander, after a long illness.

Funeral Monday, January 14, at 2 o'clock, from family residence, 1135 South Third street, to St. Mary's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

KEEPING—Bessie Keeping, beloved daughter of Henry and Maggie Keeping, nee Haley, at the family residence, 1419 North Twelfth street, Friday, Jan. 12, aged 2 years 5 months and 6 days.

Funeral will take place Sunday, from family residence at 2 p. m.

Belle Vernon (Pa.) and New Castle (Pa.) papers please copy.

POLLOCK.—On Friday, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, Dora Pollock, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Pollock, 4042 North Eleventh street.

Funeral at 3 p. m., Sunday, January 13, from Fourth Christian Church, Blair avenue and Penrose street, thence to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Friends invited.

REILLY.—On Friday, January 11, at 6:30 a. m., Mrs. Celia Reilly, aged 62 years, beloved wife of Michael Reilly.

Funeral will take place from family residence, 30 South Leonard avenue, Sunday, January 13, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Malachy's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

Springfield (Ma.) papers please copy.

Burial Permits.

Catherine Eggleston, 45, 1630 Carr street, strangulated hernia.

George Taggart, 51, 1831 Lucas avenue; tuberculosis.

Celia Reilly, 67, 30 South Leonard avenue; paralysis.

Justin A. McAuliffe, 2, 1313 Sullivan avenue; acute malaria.

Katie Creummey, 5 days, 1438a Old Manchester road; icelaw.

Hedwig W. Walfrath, 6 months, 3348 Montgomery street; marasmus.

Vola Linkerhoff, 25 days, 2610 N. Twenty-first street; obstruction of the bowels.

James McNamee, 55, City Hospital; paralysis.

Albert Nelson, 30, City Hospital; heart disease.

Mary C. Burnage, 70, 4550 N. Broadway; hemiplegia.

Henry Sebastian, 31, 1339 S. Sixth street; consumption.

NOT IN THE COMBINE.
LANGAN LIVERY CO.
[illegible]

ON A RAMPAGE

Jack Frost Comes Out of the Manitoban Wilds

And Sweeps Down the Mississippi Valley With a Vengeance.

ST. LOUIS ONE OF THE COLDEST SPOTS IN THE COUNTRY.

The Mercury Falls Forty-Four Degrees in Fourteen Hours, Reaching 10 Below Zero—Homeless Tramps Driven to Police Stations for Shelter—The Weather Moderating Here, the Cold Moving Eastward.

The back of the cold snap is broken. A storm center is developing on the North Pacific Coast, which is sweeping eastward and drawing Jack Frost into the Atlantic Ocean. The East may expect the same dose we got by to-morrow or the next day.

There were very few places in the United States which were colder than St. Louis. The mercury reached its lowest point in this city at 2 a. m., when the thermometer registered 10 deg. below zero. The drop from 2 o'clock the afternoon previous was 44 deg., a remarkable fall. The mercury stayed at 10 deg. below for only an hour, when it began crawling upwards, and at 11 a. m. registered 1 deg. above.

St. Vincents, Minn., was the coldest place in this country. The bottom notch reached by the mercury was 24 deg. below. All that territory was terribly frozen. Bismark, N. D., registered 24 deg. below. Huron, S. D., 22; Yankton, 16; Omaha dropped to 12, Kansas City was only 8, while Wichita, Kan., got off with a zero mark.

When the wave got thoroughly into Missouri it seemed to gather strength. Springfield shivered in an atmosphere of minus 12, Hannibal had 8 deg. and St. Louis 10.



TOO COLD TO HUNT MONEY FOR BEGGARS.

Nashville, Tenn., had a record breaker—2 deg. below. Louisville and Cincinnati registered 12 deg. below and Indianapolis 12 below. Windy old Chicago considered herself fortunate with a record of only 4 deg. below.

The present wave started up in the British territory, northwest of Manitoba in the Saskatchewan Valley. It came right straight down South through Minnesota and the Dakotas and on through the Mississippi Valley.

The far West escaped. At Denver the thermometer was 48 deg. above; at St. Lake, 28 above; at Helena, Mont., 34, and at Portland, Ore., 56 above. The East will catch it later. Two storm centers, one at Marquette, Mich., and one at Pittsburg, have been fighting to stave off the icy advance, but they will be beaten out in the end. The influence of the Pittsburg storm center may be seen from the fact that at this city last night the thermometer was 36 deg. above zero while Cincinnati, but 200 miles away, had it 10 deg. below.

At New York and Boston the thermometer was 6 deg. above the freezing point; at Washington, D. C., only 4 deg. below the freezing point. Jacksonville, Fla., had a



GOING WITH THE WIND.

temperature of 48 and New Orleans of 46, so that the oranges and Southern fruit crop is not yet endangered any further.

Here is a complete hourly record of the temperature from 2 p. m. Friday to 11 a. m. Saturday. It is the kind of weather that fills more graves than grape or cannister.

2 p. m.	*34	1 a. m.	—9
3 p. m.	*29	2 a. m.	—10
4 p. m.	*25	3 a. m.	—10
5 p. m.	*20	4 a. m.	—8
6 p. m.	*12	5 a. m.	—7
7 p. m.	*1	6 a. m.	—5
8 p. m.	*1	7 a. m.	—4
9 p. m.	—2	8 a. m.	—4
10 p. m.	—4	9 a. m.	—3
11 p. m.	—6	10 a. m.	—1
12 m.	—8	11 a. m.	*1

The bitterest sufferers from the sudden cold were the poor homeless outcasts. The sweeping winds drove them shivering off the streets to any shelter they might find. Many of them sought the protection of the police cells. About 500 spent the night in the various stations charged with no crime save that of poverty. Many more were turned away, the sleek, well-fed Sergenats in charge informing the freezing applicants that the station, like the inns at Bethlehem, had no more room for the poor. It is a noteworthy fact that out of over half a thousand who applied for shelter from the cold there was but one woman. This was at the Soulard Street Police Station. Was it modesty which kept them away, or is there but one homeless woman in St. Louis?

By 11 p. m. the down-town police stations were nearly all full. At the Central Station at the Four Courts over 100 persons were given shelter. There was no room in the holdover, but the police assembly room was given up to the lodgers, as well as the stairways, which at least possessed the merit of warmth if lacking other requisites as a sleeping chamber. At the Chestnut Street Station fifty men were given lodging and a number turned away. The Third District Station at Seventh and Carr streets gave shelter to forty-one and turned away about fifty men. The Third Sub-Station took in sixty lodgers. The Third District Station, as also the Chestnut Street Station, are both comparatively large buildings, but half a hundred poor "crowded" them. The Fourth District Station at Tenth and North



CLOSE THE DOOR!

Market street housed sixty men, the Fourth Sub-Station thirty-five. The Carondelet Station had eighteen lodgers; Soulard Street Station, fifty-three, and Gates Street Station, seventy-four.

At the western and northern stations there were not so many. At the Fifth District twenty-six men were given lodging and thirty at the Sixth District. No one applied for shelter at the Mounted District in Forest Park. The Tower Grove Station had eleven lodgers and twenty-one men spent the night at the O'Fallon Park Station.

Lodgers are not allowed at the Union Station, the doors being closed at night and no one but those having business being allowed to enter.

FREEZING AND STARVING.

Cases of Destitution That Have Been Investigated by the Police.

Ellen Matthews, a widow and three children, aged 6, 8 and 17 years, are living in need of food, fuel and clothing at 2168 College avenue. Mrs. Matthews is sickly and the son, the oldest child, though willing, is unable to obtain employment.

Mrs. Margaret Tuthill, with her two daughters, aged 24 and 20, is living in the rear of 1429 South Seventh street badly in need of assistance. The daughters can find no employment.

Mrs. George White, with two daughters, aged 19 and 17, and a son aged 14, are living in extreme poverty at 3729 Lucky street. The eldest daughter and the son are sick in bed with diphtheria and the younger daughter is trying to support the family. The neighbors have been furnishing the family with the necessities of life for some time past. Mrs. White's husband left home several months since and his whereabouts at present are unknown. The mother and children are most deserving of charity.

Albers White, his wife and seven children, between the ages of 20 years and 2 months, are in need of food and fuel at 1537 South Second street.

Mrs. Mary O'Brien, a widow, aged 60, is living in the rear of 713 Morgan street, in need of provisions.

Mrs. Mary Kane and her two children are in need of the necessities of life at 1132 North Twenty-fourth street. Her husband left home four months ago and has not been seen since. Mrs. Kane is in arrears for rent and has been asked to vacate the premises.

A lot of wearing apparel was left at the Second District Station for the poor by Sol Reinberg of 2716 South Broadway on Friday.

A bundle of clothes for the poor was left at the Chestnut Street Station by a man who gave the name of Behn.

A gentleman who refused to give his name left a bundle of clothing at the Third District Sub-Station for the poor on Friday.

JAPAN'S CONDITIONS.

Report at Berlin of What She Expects of China.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—It is stated here that Japan has formulated her conditions for peace with China. The conditions are the independence of Corea under Japanese suzerainty, the cession of certain Chinese islands, the razing of the Taku forts, the Japanese occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei in their character as naval ports and the dismantling and demolition of all forts in the way from Corea to China and admission of Japan's right to prescribe the number and type of China's men-of-war, the payment of a heavy indemnity and possibly the negotiation of a Chinese-Japanese alliance.

Indemnity Company Sued.

Pratt, Simmons & Krausnick, jobbers in millinery, began suit against the American Credit Indemnity Co. for $2,774.43. It is alleged that the defendant guaranteed the plaintiff in the sum of $5,000 against losses by insolvency of debtors exceeding $8,400 between July 1, 1892, and June 30, 1893. The amount sued for is the excess for this year, it is stated.

All by Himself.

From the Washington Post.

There is an army officer here in Washington who loves nothing better than to show how fields were won. The stories he is proudest of telling relate to the last war, and while I don't want to insinuate anything against his absolute truthfulness, he really does figure as the hero of his own stories to a remarkable extent. He has had more adventures and has performed more remarkable feats right under the enemy's nose than any other man in the army. Not long ago, and he tells the story himself, he was riding on his favorite hobby for the pleasure of a party of friends in his own home. He had just finished his very best war story. There was a pause, and then his little son, a serious little fellow of 9 or thereabout, looked up at him.

"Papa," he said, seriously, "why didn't you get somebody to help you put down the rebellion?"

The President of Switzerland.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Emil Frey, now President of Switerland, was a farm hand in the vicinity of Chicago in 1861, when he enlisted as a Sergeant of Company E, 24th Illinois Infantry, from which he rose to be a Major of United States volunteers by the conclusion of the rebellion. Maj. Frey had gone to work at farming to familiarize himself with the agricultural interests of the great West. It was his intention to return to Switzerland after a few years' experience. It was not until after the war, however, that he went back to his native land and then in very poor health. He engaged in editorial labors, and soon became an active and prominent factor in the so-called social or progressive democracy, being repeatedly elected to Congress, and was one term Speaker of the House of Representatives or National Council. In 1882 Switzerland decided to establish a full diplomatic mission at Washington. Mr. Frey was unanimously selected as Switzerland's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, where he served until 1887, when he resigned to return to Switzerland. He was immediately re-elected to Congress, and was subsequently made Chief of the Military Department—equivalent to Secretary of War in this country. He was elected to the Presidency of Switzerland a little more than a year ago.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

A Disappointed Mother.

From the Springfield Graphic.

Anxious Mother: "Did I hear Mr. Watreason kiss you in the conservatory tonight, Jeanette? I am sure I heard a very suspicious sound."

Jeanette (almost 30): "No, mothe.r; that sound came from the dining-room. You remember the door was open."

Anxious Mother: "Oh, my child, what a night of disappointment this has been for me."

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Fate of Two Men Walking on a Track—Another Injured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Three men who were walking on the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, near Riverdale Station, were struck by a train last night. Two of them were instantly killed and the third so badly injured that he will die. They are:

JOHN GOODRICH, aged 23 years, of Elizabethport, N. J.

An unknown man.

BURSK, aged 27 years, of Elizabethport, N. J., injured.

One week ago these men left Elizabethport for Hudson, N. Y., where they thought they could obtain employment at cutting ice in the river, but at Hudson they found that the moderating temperature had thawed the ice and there was no work for them. There was $3 in the crowd and one of them was made treasurer. The unknown man was taken to New York.

Goodrich's head was cut off and the unknown victim was fearfully mangled.

TAYLOR AT MEMPHIS.

Rumored the Defaulting Treasurer Had Been Arrested There.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 12.—It is believed herethismorning that W. W. Taylor, the defaulting South Dakota Treasurer, was arrested in this city last evening and subsequentlyreleased, though for what cause is unknown. The report of the arrest was first made known late last night and caused considerable comment and discussion. Just when the arrest was made and the circumstances leading to it are not yet known.

Chief of Police Davis denies that the man arrested was the South Dakota defaulter. He says the prisoner was a negro whose name was given as W. Taylor, and that doubtless the similarity in names led to the report that the fugitive Treasurer had been captured.

In spite of the chief's statements there are many who are inclined to believe that there is some basis for the story that the fugitive Treasurer has been apprehended, and that he has been released for good reasnos and is still bing shadowed, or has been hidden away for a time. Their belief is strengthened by the rumor that the Pierre, S. D., authorities have been notified by wire and by disinclination of the officers to discuss the matter.

GOODE'S WIFE.

Says the Erratic Young Man Threatened to Kill Her.

Howard M. Goode, brother of Attorney Robert Goode, who was arrested on Friday afternoon at the Four Courts, where he was acting in a strange manner, was examined by Dr. Priest at 10 a. m., and it was agreed that his peculiar mental condition was the result of the excessive use of alcohol. He was held by the police, however, and later his wife, to whom he was recently wedded, called at the Four Courts and preferred a charge of disturbing the peace against him. She claims that on Friday afternoon before his arrest he threatened her with a beating and called her vile names, and she said she was afraid he would kill her. He will be arraigned before Judge Morris on Monday.

MRS. ATWOOD'S DEATH.

The Wife Dr. Le Grand Atwood Dies at Ferguson.

Mrs. E. J. Atwood, wife of Dr. Le Grand Atwood, died on Friday night, at her home, in Ferguson, in the 59th year of her age. Besides her husband, she leaves a family of six children surviving her.

Dr. Le Grand Atwood was Superintendent of the Insane Asylum for several years, and is well known in St. Louis, where his many friends will be pained to hear of his bereavement.

The fnueral of Mrs. Atwood will take place on Sunday, from the family residence, at Ferguson. Trains will leave Union Station at 9 a. m. and Forsythe at 9:15 a. m.

Homeless Children.

The committe of four selected to draft a bill for the care and protection of homeless and dependent children in the State—Judge J. E. McKeighan, H. R. Whitmore, Selden P. Spencer and W. H. Moore—reports that the bill is ready for ratification. The citizens' committee will meet at Mr. H. R. Whitmore's residence, 2912 Washington avenue, on Monday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, to consider the bill before it goes to the Legislature.

City Hall Appointments.

Health Commissioner Homan has submitted to the Mayor the appointment of Mary Scollard, Supervisoress of the Female Insane at the Poorhouse, vice Lammie J. Keenan, discharged for cause.

Henry Sach was promoted to attendant on male insane from the position of third-class help.

The Recorder of Voters has submitted the appointment of Frank J. Murphy as clerk.

LATE MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Noon.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent; last loan 1½; closed 1½. Prime mercantile paper, 2¾@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88¾@4.89 for demand to $4.87¾@4.88 for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.88½@4.89 and $4.89½@4.90. Commercial bills, $4.86¾. Silver certificates, 60⅛ bid; no sales. Bar silver, 59⅝c. Mexican dollars, 49c. Government bonds firm. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds strong. U. S. 5s reg. 117; do coup, 117; 4s reg, 113; do coup, 113; 2s reg, 97; Pacific 6s of '95, 100. A reaction of ⅜ per cent took place in Chicago Gas after 11 o'clock on continued realizing, and the general list fell off ⅛@⅜. There was, however, a quick recovery, Chicago Gas and New Jersey Central selling up 1½; Delaware and Hudson and Norfolk and Western preferred, ⅞; New Jersey Central and Susquehanna and Western preferred, ¾, and the market generally a smaller fraction. Toward noon Baltimore and Ohio reacted ⅞, Lackawanna ¾, Sugar ⅝, New Jersey Central ½. Other shares ⅛@⅜, the market closing heavy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Close—Wheat—Jan., 54⅞@55c; May, 58⅝@¾c bid; July, 59¼@⅜c. Corn—Jan., 46c; May, 48¼@⅜c; July 47⅝c bid. Oats—Jan., 28⅜c; Feb., 29½c; May, 31½@¾c; June, 31⅛@¾c. Pork—Jan., $11.50; May, $11.82½. Lard—Jan., 6.85@6.87½c; May, 7@7.02½c. Ribs—Jan., 5.82½c; May, 6@6.02½c. Cash—Wheat, 54⅞@55c; corn, 46c; oats, 28⅜c; pork, $11.50; lard, 6.85c; ribs, 5.82½c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 2,100; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $3@3.90; Texas cows, $1.50@3.05; Colorado steers, $3@4.10; beef steers, $3.25@5.35; native cows, $1.40@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.80; bulls, $2.25@3.15. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 1,200; market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.95@4.30; heavies, $4@4.40; packers, $4@4.40; mixed, $3.50@4; lights, $3.60@4; Yorkers, $3.90@4; pigs, $3.25@3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 600; shipments, none; market steady.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—Barley—Choice, 55½c; medium, 54c; common, 52c. Rye—Cash and Jan., 49c; May, 52c. Flaxseed—Cash—Northwestern, $1.42; May, $1.47. Timothy—Cash, $5.55.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Wheat steady; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter 4s 9¼d; No. 2 red spring 5s 5½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba 5s 5d; No. 1 California 5s 2d. Futures closed steady, unchanged from yesterday's closing quotations; business about equally distributed; Jan. 4s 9¼d; Feb. 4s 10d; March 4s 10¾d; April 4s 11d; May 4s 11¼d; June 4s 11½d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed new 4s 2¾d. Futures closed steady with near positions 1 farthing lower and distant positions unchanged from yesterday's closing quotations; business heaviest on early positions; Jan. 4s 2¾d; Feb. 4s 2¾d; March 4s 2¾d; April 4s 3d; May 4s 3d; June 4s 3d. Flour firm; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter 5s 9d.

LONDON, Jan. 12., 2 p. m.—Closing: Consols for money and the account 104⅝.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12., 11 a. m.—After 10:15 Delaware & Lackawanna broke 2½ to 159, Norfolk & Western preferred fell off ⅝ and Chicago Gas ⅛ per cent. National Starch second preferred sold at 20 against 25, the last preceding sale. About 10:30 the general list became strong, Lackawanna selling up 3 per cent; New Jersey Central 1¼, Delaware & Hudson 1¼, Chicago Gas and Norfolk and Western preferred ⅞; Sugar and the rest of the list ⅛@½ per cent. Speculation is still strong in tone.

FIFTH WARD SEAT.

Attorney Kinsey Says Henry Bruck Must Have It.

William M. Kinsey, attorney for Henry Bruck, says he will keep up the fight to seat Bruck in the House of Delegates if he doesn't get a chance to occupy it more than fifteen minutes. Just what steps he will take to compel the sitting delegates to seat Bruck he will not state, but it is probable that he will resort to mandamus proceedings, the same as was done in the case of Casper Kraleman.

Bruck expected to be seated last night. Each of the members of the House had been served with the notice of ouster in the case of Giovanosi, and it was supposed that when Giovanoni was ousted Bruck would be seated. Accordingly Mr. Bruck took his seat inside the railing in the House of Delegates when it was called to order. No sooner was his presence noted than Delegate Grimley moved that rule 69, which provides that no one not a member shall occupy the floor of the House, be enforced. After some see-sawing, the motion was carried, and Mr. Bruck left the seat and went outside the rail.

An effort was made to have a motion put to seat Mr. Bruck, but Speaker Townsend declared it out of order. The House then proceeded to its regular business and the Bruck case went over to Tuesday night, when Mr. Kinsey will take some steps to have his client seated. Mr. Kinsey will not ask that the members be held in contempt for not seating Mr. Bruck, as he says the court did not so order.

ON POLICIES.

Suit to Recover Moneys Paid Under Alleged Misrepresentations.

The Fidelity Mutual Life Association began suit against George A. and Mary A. Bannantine to recover $2,005.88, being principal and interest alleged to have been paid on a life insurance policy for $10,000 and $997.26 paid in the same manner on a second policy for $5,000. The first policy was issued in February, 1889. It is charged that Bannantine made false and misleading statements in his application.

MRS. METZ MRST STAY.

Judge Murphy Has Her Forcibly Detained to Prosecute Her Husband.

Mrs. Annie Metz, who swore out a warrant charging bigamy against John Metz, who keeps a butcher shop at 2700 Morgan street, called at the Four Courts and wanted to withdraw the warrant, stating that she could not stay to prosecute the case, but had to return to her home in Cleveland, O. She said that she married Metz in Russia. Metz is married again and states that his first marriage was not legal. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson went with the woman to the Court of Criminal Correction and made known to Judge Murphy the facts in the case. Judge Murphy said that he would put a stop to people swearing out warrants and withdrawing them and ordered the woman held in $500 bonds to appear when the case against Metz is called. The woman was taken in charge by the Sheriff. She was bailed out later.

FORD FINED $500.

Judge Morris Will Probably Give Him Hours to Leave.

John Ford, alias Mason, the ex-convict who was arrested by Detectives Walsh and Tom Tracey on suspicion of being a hotel sneak and in whose possession two skeleton keys were found, was tried before Judge Morris for carrying burglars' tols and on the evidence was fined $500. The prisoner begged for hours to leave the city and Judge Morris said he would confer with Chief of Detectives Desmond with a view of extending Ford this clemency. When asked where he got the kys Ford said that a man namd Lally had given them to him to keep while he went to the Madison race-track.

THE LAST STAGE COACH

Drove Into Wheeling From Baltimore Just Forty-Two Years Ago.

From the Baltimore Sun.

John E. Reeside, now a resident of Baltimore, was in charge of the stage which made the last trip, arriving in Wheeling on New Year's Day, 1853.

Mr. Reeside's father, the late James Reeside, was a pioneer in this travel. The son entered the same business when about 15 years old, and continued extending stage-coach lines westward until they reached the Pacific coast. Railroads followed in the wake of the coach lines, and took away their business of carrying passengers and mails.

Probably the most interesting of Mr. Reeside's experiences was in connection with the national road, or "old pike," projected by the national Government in 1806. This road extended from Cumberland, Md., westward over the Allegheníes to the Ohio River. It was the main artery of travel for passenger, mail and freight traffic until the Baltimore & Ohio took its place.

"The stage-coach headquarters in Baltimore," said Mr. Reeside, "were at old Barnum's Hotel and the Fountain Inn, which stood on the site of the Carrollton Hotel. The coaches used were open at the front and sides, with seats for eleven passengers, besides the driver. All the seats faced the front of the vehicle. Saddlebags, which were carried in that time for baggage, were hung on the posts supporting the top of the stage. A small rack behind, for trunks, was seldom used. A tin lantern with a tallow dip, placed over the driver, was used at night.

"Four strong horses drew these coaches, with relays every ten or twelve miles at stages or stations, from which probably came the name of the vehicle. The average rate of fare was 6 cents a mile. At first travel was only in the day time, with stops over night at the numerous excellent inns or taverns which lined the road.

"One of the great obstructions to travel along the road were large droves of cattle, sheep and hogs being driven from Western plains to Eastern markets. The cattle, especially, with their long horns pointed toward the oncoming coach, made a formidable obstruction.

"The 272 miles from Baltimore to Wheeling were first made in four days, with nightly stops. The best stage-coach time was afterwards reduced to fifty hours by the old Eclipse line, established by James Reeside."

Mr. Reeside is probably the only surviving stage-coach contractor of national prominence. He is a native of Cumberland. Samuel Lurman, said to be the oldest living stage-coach driver, now lives in Cumberland.

Comparison of Rainfalls.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The average rainfall of New South Wales, as compared with that of several other countries, does not support the idea of those who regard the colony as peculiarly arid; and it could be shown that droughts, which are occasionally the great scourge of the country, are common to almost every part of the habitable globe. It is true that a largely diminished rainfall is not so disastrous in its consequences in more temperate climates as it is in Australia; but the English meteorological records show that during the period between 1740 and 1750 there was only 71 per cent of the average rainfall. In some parts of Europe—Sweden and Russia—the rainfall is as low as fifteen inches per annum; the average for twenty years at Marseilles was 12.8 inches, and at Alicante the total for the year has fallen as low as 7.1 inches. The New South Wales rainfall is greatest in the coastal regions, and least in the inland districts beyond the Darling. The mean rainfall of the whole colony during the last thirty-three years is about 25 inches.

A Child's Simplicity.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

Doctor P. was riding in the suburbs of Buffalo with his small boy, and stopped at a tavern to water his horse. The child watched the operation intently, and evidently thinking it clumsily managed, piped out: "Papa, why doesn't the horse take the pail up with his feet and drink?" "Why, he isn't made that way." "Why not?" "Well God didn't see fit to make him so!" "Why didn't God make him so?" "Ah! that beats me. How should I know?" The infant's respect for his father clearly suffered. "H'm!" he said, after a moment's hesitation. "I'll ask grandma. She knows God."

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WAS HE MURDERED?

Jacob Holsinger, a Wealthy Farmer, Is Missing.

MILAN, Mo., Jan. 12.—Jacob Holsinger, a wealthy farmer who resides near Green City, in the eastern part of this county, has been missing since last Saturday evening. He was seen going out of Green City toward home and was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and that was the last that has been seen of him. It is reported that he had about $300 with him.

Thomas Chapman, a reliable farmer living in the vicinity, found a pool of blood and a club lying at the side of the road Wednesday evening. It is believed tht he has been foully dealt with for his money and thrown into an old well, of which there are a great many in the field by the side of the road where the blood was found.

AMBULANCE SMASHED UP.

Horses Ran Away and the Driver's Leg Was Broken.

A new ambulance was put in operation by the city Friday afternoon, and this morning was sent back to the builders for repairs in a delapidated condition. The vehicle had made a trip to the Dispensary and was returning to the Hospital over the Fourteenth street bridge, when the horses took fright at a passing train and ran away. At Fourteenth and Gratiot streets it collided with a telegraph pole, badly smashing the ambulance and throwing Philip Detter, the driver, from his seat, breaking his leg. He was taken to the City Hospital, where his injuries were attended to and was then taken home.

STABBED BY A BOY.

Morris Bunyon Seriously Cut by One of His Shopmates.

Morris Bunyon, 17 years old, living at 2543 Madison street, was stabbed and seriously injured about 7:30 this morning by a youth named Willie Horner. The two work for the Knapp and Sellover Chandelier Company, and on Friday night quarreled over some trivial matter. The quarrel was renewed this morning, and in the fight which ensued Horner drew a knife and stabbed Bunyon a number of times about the arm and body. One wound in the right side is regarded as serious. Bunyon was taken to the City Hospital.

WANTS A CHANGE.

Charles Riedisser Claims St. Louis People Are Prejudiced.

In the suit of Dr. A. H. Vordick against Charles Riedesser for $75.95 for medical attendance on Theresa Doover, a domestic employed prior to her death by Riedisser, the defendant filed in Judge Flitcraft's court an application for a change of venue on the ground of prejudice on the part of the people of St. Louis. Judge Flitcraft took the matter under advisement until 2 p. m.

HE WAS A CONSUMPTIVE.

Inquest on O. A. Selby, Who Dropped Dead.

Deputy Coroner Heib held an inquest on the remains of Octava A. Selby, who was found dead on Seventh and Locust streets Friday at 6:15 p. m., and the evidence showed that the deceased had suffered from consumption for some time past. Deceased was a printer, married and boarded at 4110 Page avenue. His widow lives at Chicago, Ill.

Her address is not known. Selby was 40 years old and a member of Typographical Union No. 8.

WILL CONSULT MARSHALL.

Assistant City Counselor Macklin Reticent About Charges Against Him.

Assistant Counselor William P. Macklin, when seen by a Post-Dispatch representative Saturday, refused to discuss the action of the City Council in appointing a committee to investigate his official conduct. "I intend to consult with Counselor Marshall before replying to the charges brought against me," said Mr. Macklin.

Had a Right of Way.

The statement has been made that the Union Depot Railway Co. had laid their tracks down Walsh street from Compton to Virginia avenue, without authority. The connection was made merely to allow the company to reach its car sheds at Walsh and Virginia avenue, and it was fully within its rights in laying the tracks since its franchise gives it the authority to construct all necessary switches, turnouts, etc.

Lost Her Ticket.

Mrs. Louise Zehnder and her 3-year-old daughter arrived at the Union Station at 6:40 a. m., from Louisville, over the Air Line, and reported that she had lost her ticket. She is going to St. Joe, Mo. Special Officer Dan O'Connor investigated the case and came to the conclusion that her ticket was only good to St. Louis as her baggage was checked to St. Louis. She could speak no English and her story was obtained through an interpreter. She was taken to the Swiss Consul's office.

On Suspicion.

Tom Ryan was arrested at 5 a. m. by Officers Kavanaugh and Ward of the Central District at Seventh and Locust streets on suspicion of being implicated in the burglary committed Friday night in the saloon of Ed Waggoner, 416 North Eleventh street. A lot of cigars and whisky were stolen.

AN OLD KNIFE

Found by Clearfield Choppers Sticking in a Pine Tree.

From the Clearfield Public Spirit.

While working in the woods at the head of Clearfield Creek recently a crew of men under Simon Flynn chopped down a pine tree, and while sawing it up found imbedded in the tree the blade of a hunting knife, which had been stuck into the tree when it was a sapling. The growth showed that the knife had been part of the tree for 200 years.

The knife was of fine steel, crudely made and stamped with a figure of the cross and crown and a chalice. Below the latter the letter "D" is plainly discernible, together with two other marks, which cannot be made out. Without a doubt the knife was stuck into the tree by some white person, presumably a missionary.

HOAR FROST GLASS.

Odd Effects in Feathery Form by a Frenchman's Process.

From the English Mechanic.

A new sort of ornamental glass is now made in Paris by M. Bay, which he calls by the name of hoar frost glass, "verre givre," from the pattern upon it, which resembles the feathery forms traced by frost on the inside of windows in cold weather. The process of making the glass is simple. The surface is first ground either by the sand blast or by the ordinary method, and is then covered with a sort of varnish. On being dried, either in the sun or by artificial heat, the varnish contracts strongly, taking with it the particles of glass to which it adheres; and, as the contraction takes place along different lines, the pattern produced by the removal of the particles of glass resembles very closely the branching crystals of frost work.

The pattern may be varied in character by changing the thickness of the film of varnish. A single coat gives a small, delicate effect, while a thick film, formed by putting on two, three or more coats, contrasts so strongly as to produce a large and bold design. By using colored glass, a pattern in half tint may be made on the colored ground, and after decorating white glass, the back may be silvered or gilded.

A Birthday.

My heart is like a singing bird
Whose nest is in a watered shoot;
My heart is like an apple tree
Whose boughs are bent with thick-set fruit;
My heart is like a rainbow shell
That paddles in a halcyon sea;
My heart is gladder than all these
Because my love is come to me.

Raise me a dais of silk and down;
Hang it with fair and purple dyes;
Carve it in doves and pomegranates,
And peacocks with a hundred eyes;
Work it in gold and silver grapes,
In leaves, and silver fleurs-de-lys;
Because the birthday of my life
Is come, my love, is come to me.

CHRISTINA G. ROSETTI.

MERITORIOUS BRAVERY.

Bartholdt's Bill for a Medal to Capt. D. P. Slattery.

The announcement that Representative Bartholdt has introduced a bill authorizing the President to confer a medal on Capt. Dennis P. Slattery for meritorious service in the navy during the war was read with pleasure by his friends here. In addition to the action mentioned in the Sunday Post-Dispatch of Dec. 30, Capt. Slattery took part in hundreds of other engagements on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. He entered service as an ensign on the naval school ship.

Capt. Slattery was present at the investment of Vicksburg, being the executive officer of the "Hastings," and served later on the "Cricket," on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. Subsequently under Admiral David D. Porter he took part in the Banks expedition up Red River. On one occasion the "Cricket" entered what Admiral Porter characterized as the hottest naval fight of history. It ended in the vessel running aground afire, with only nine men and officers fit for service. Most of them were scratched. Admiral Porter's flag was carried by the "Cricket." That drew upon the vessel almost the entire fire of twenty-four guns and 3,000 sharpshooters from masked batteries. The whole campaign up the Red River was a series of such engagements. The "Cricket" was forced to turn around and it went aground at the mouth of Cane River.

MASTER STONEMASONS

To Effect a New Organization on a Firmer Basis.

Master stone masons and contractors are organizing an association to embraces both the German association and any and all others that desire to join. The draft of a constitution is in the hands of the following committee: H. F. Greuzmasher, Chairman; James Black and Jim Kavanaugh.

A conference committee, comprizing Emil G. Waltchek, John Hill, John Kelly, Rob McKnight and H. J. Greuzmacher will arrange matters with the German association.

At the meeting at 410 Market street Thursday afternoon Henry Frein was elected President; John Hill, Vice-President, and Jim Kavanaugh, Secretary.

The next meeting will be held next Thursday. The Committee on Constitution will then report. The German association has beneficiary features which will insure its continued existence. It is over fifteen years old. There was an association of English speaking master masons up to three or four years ago, when the meetings ceased. The new organization is designed to embrace all the master masons and contractors of the city.

BOGUS TICKETS.

Another Picked Up, the Work of St. Joe Swindlers.

The bogus ticket alleged to have been issued by the Great Falls & Northwestern Railroad and the Georgia Midland, which was picked up by the local passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, is clearly one of the lot issued by the St. Joseph swindlers. The ticket picked up here is supposed to have been issued at Conrad, and is the last portion of a ticket from Omaha to Philadelphia.

A dispatch from St. Joseph states that the tickets have been discovered to have been issued by one, J. D. Ludwig, a clerk in the Auditor's office of the Burlington. The scheme was an extensive one, and was only detected when one of Ludwig's accomplices was arrested for drunkenness and a lot of the tickets found upon him. Several of the roads have been defrauded, and it is supposed several thousand dollars have been picked up. Ludwig has escaped.

DUESTROW GOES TO UNION.

Will Appear for Trial Before Judge Hirzel on Monday.

Sheriff Terry of Franklin County arrived in St. Louis to take Arthur Duestrow to Union, Mo., to be tried for the killing of his wife, in February last. The trial is set for next Monday.

The Sheriff and his prisoner will leave for Union over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado road, on the 4:30 p. m. train.

AN AFFECTIONATE BROTHER

Is Dr. Tubbs of the Missouri Legislature.

Mrs. James P. Hicks of 2610½ Chestnut street, who has discovered that Dr. Alonzo Tubbs, the rantankerous member of the Missouri Legislature, is her long lost brother, received a letter from him yesterday in which he coolly stated that he was her brother. No explanation, however, was vouchsafed by him as to the cause for his mysterious disappearance from his home in New Albany, Ind., twenty-seven years ago and his absolute silence as to his existence since that time. In his letter he asked Mrs. Hicks about her husband, and told her something of his children, but said nothing about coming to see her.

Mrs. Hicks says that when a young man Dr. Tubbs was very eccentric and was an unusually silent individual. She is therefore all the more surprised at the prominent part the Osage statesman is taking in the Legislature cyclone of talk. She can give absolutely no reason for her brothers' peculiar conduct.

The Wounded Gull.

From Edmund Gosse's Recent Volume.

The children laughed and called it tame!
But, ah! one dark and shrivelled wing
Hung by its side: the gull was lame,
A suffering and deserted thing.

With painful care it downward crept,
Its eye was on the rolling sea;
Close to our very feet it stepp'd,
Upon the wave, and then—was free.

Right out into the east it went,
Too proud, we thought, to flap or shriek;
Slowly it steered, in wonderment,
To find its enemies so meek.

Calmly it steered, and mortal dread
Disturbed not crest nor glossy plume;
It could but die, and, being dead,
The open sea should be its tomb.

We watched it till we saw it float
Almost beyond our farthest view;
It flickered like a paper boat,
Then faded in the dazzling blue.

It could but touch an English heart
To find an English bird so brave;
Our life-blood glowed to see it start
Thus boldly on the leaguered wave;

And we shall hold, till life departs,
For flagging days, when hope grows dull,
Fresh as a spring within our hearts
The courage of the wounded gull.

Where the Cost Comes.

From the New York Weekly.

Philosopher: "The only thing that can make any man, rich or poor, perfectly happy, is love, and love costs not a penny."

Practical Man: "True, but keeping the loved one in clothes costs like Old Nick."

The Burden of Proof

Rests with those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the thousands of testimonials, coming from almost every neighborhood in the land, show that there is no lack of evidence that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I suffered intensely with rheumatism, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured me." HARRY G. PITTARD, Winterville, Ga.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

OVARINE

(Hammond.)

The emotions in women are largely influenced by the ovaries, and the ovaries are in turn decidedly influenced by the emotions. Professor Skene, one of the most distinguished authorities on Diseases of Women, states that grief, fear, anger, and even great joy are capable of arresting menstruation. * * * "In order to maintain harmonious action of the whole organization "it is necessary that the ovaries shall "exist in full development and functional "activity. On the other hand, these "organs, which are essential to the well-"being of the individual, must, when "diseased, exercise a potent influence in "deranging the brain and nervous system."

These facts go to prove conclusively that a very large proportion of the cases of insanity in women could have been prevented by careful treatment of diseased ovaries. It is also very probable that many cases of insanity could be perfectly cured by careful and systematic treatment of the diseased ovaries.

THE

Animal Extracts

Professor *William A. Hammond* has made the important discovery that the sterilized extract of the ovaries of the common pig contains the animal extract required to specially nourish the human ovaries and restore them to normal activity.

The use of *Ovarine* is of great value in the treatment of those nervous disturbances dependant upon ovarian irritation. It is to be recommended in—

1. Congestion of the ovaries.
2. Chronic inflammation of the ovaries (oöphoritis).
3. Imperfect development of the ovaries.
4. Neuralgia of the ovaries.
5. Amenorrhea, caused by ovarian derangements.
6. Chlorosis.
7. Hysteria.
8. Nervous prostration (Neurasthenia).
9. Sterility.
10. Irritability.
11. Morbid appetite.

The uniform dose is 5 drops (minims) two or three times daily dropped upon the tongue.

Price (2 dr.) now One Dollar.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO., Washington, D. C.

Send for Book. 209

LABOR ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A street car strike is imminent in Brooklyn. All the City Railway Co. and the Atlantic Avenue Railway lines will be tied up.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 12.—After the parade of the striking shoemakers Friday night there was a row on River street, near Chick Bros.' factory, in which J. Henry Meyers, employed by W. W. Spaulding, slashed with a saber Napoleon Lapoint, Emil Blanchart and another French union man.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 12.—It is given out here that the glass manufacturers, at their meeting at Pittsburg last week, decided to shut down all the factories between now and Feb. 1 for a period of at least thirty days.

VARIOUS ACCIDENTS.

HUNTSVILLE, Mo., Jan. 12.—Gus Kribbs died from injuries received Thursday evening in Mine 20. A shot, fired in a room next to Kribbs', penetrated the coal partition, and Kribbs and his brother William were blown across the room. William was stunned. Fox White, colored, fired the fatal blast.

MADISON, Ind., Jan 12.—The wharfboat leased by Barrett & Co. of Cincinnati sank yesterday. Pirates caught 50,000 cross ties, which were part of the boom swept out of the Big Kanawah River recently.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 12.—Two unknown men were frozen to death near here yesterday. Last night the thermometer was 13 degs. below zero and th wind blew a gale.

DAVENPORT, Io., Jan. 12.—John James, an ice-cutter, was blown into the Mississippi yesterday and drowned.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 12.—Victor Phelips, aged 10, son of Arthur Prelips, fell from a runaway at an ice-house and was killed.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 12.—Patrick Gleeson was burned to death and Zacharias Lawolla was crushed to death yesterday at the drainage canal. Gleason was smoking a pipe while filling an oil lamp. A basket of stone fell on Lawolla.

DR. J. M. EATON DEAD.

The Eminent Surgeon and Specialist Passed Away at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 12.—Dr. John M. Eaton, an eminent surgeon aud specialist, died in this city last night of congestion of the brain and peritonitis. Dr. Eaton was once coroner of San Francisco, and was an intimate associate and adviser of Chris Buckley, the Democratic leader.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 12.—The inauguration of Gov. Budd Friday noon was attended by a large crowd.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 12.—The Senate unanimously passed a resolution Friday for an amendment to the constitution granting suffrage to women.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 12.—The Republican caucus nominated Friday night Thos. H. Carter for United States Senator.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 12.—Stephen B. Elkins was nominated by acclamation Friday night in the Republican caucus, to succeed Camden in the United States Senate.

NEWTON, Ill., Jan. 12.—The Chicago Mercantile and Manufacturing Co., in which W. W. Taylor was heavily interested, was closed by attachments for about $40,000.

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Horsford's

Baking Powder. Try it.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC—"A Gaiety Girl."
GRAND—Stuart Robson.
HAGAN—Joseph Murphy.
HAVLIN'S—"A Green Goods Man."
POPE'S—Continuous Show.
STANDARD—Grenier Specialty Company.

The cold in St. Louis is hardly worth quoting along with the way-down figures elsewhere.

Thomas H. Carter wishes it understood that he was not snuffed out in '92. He returns to plague his enemies as Senator from Montana.

The sage of Osage heads the elections committee, instead of the committee on appropriations. It was a great feat to stave off Tubbs.

New York State officials have been getting $500,000 worth of free passes annually from one railroad. It is idle to suppose that the railroad got nothing in return for all this.

Elkins' triumph will renew the hopes of Addicks. Elkins bought and paid for West Virginia, and Addicks bought and paid for Delaware. Why should not the goods be delivered in both cases?

Senator Hill would have done well to put on his padlock when he came to the income-tax part of his intended remarks. There is not much sympathy for tax-dodgers, even among tax-dodgers themselves.

It must have been a hopeless case in California when the Republicans decided not to contest the election of the Democratic Governor. They will now plume themselves on their forbearance and magnanimity.

While Mr. Cleveland may have to call an extra session of Congress to consider our national finances, Gov. McKinley may have to call the Ohio Legislature to an extra meeting to consider Ohio finances, which are in a very bad way.

If Boies Penrose had been a good man, like Hazen Pingree, Boss Quay would not have tried to make Boies the Mayor of Philadelphia. A man with a shady legislative record is naturally selected by a boss when nominations are to be made.

All but one of the eleven speakers announced to talk at the banquet of the Ohio Republican League to-day, except one, who is a visitor from Pennsylvania, are Ohio candidates for Governor. The Buckeye State, though its Treasury is in a shocking condition, is nearly bursting with patriotism.

All things come to him who waits. The defeat of the Democrats in Wisconsin, who compelled Philetus Sawyer to pay more than $100,000 of interest on State funds which some of his proteges had illegally grabbed, has made Mr. Sawyer happy. Perhaps the new Administration will kindly reimburse him.

Chairman Manley, of the Republican National Executive Committee, says that the Republican convention to nominate a candidate for President will be held in May, to avoid the summer heat, and that, no matter where it is held, Thomas Brackett Reed will be the nominee. Who will carry the news to Ohio and Indiana?

Mr. Havemeyer's attorney, ex-Senator Edmunds, will shortly attack the income tax in the case of Broker Moore. The tax on the Havemeyer income from sugar, as well as the good name of certain Senatorial sugar speculators, may be saved if Mr. Edmunds exerts himself as an able lawyer, earning a big fee, is expected to.

Steps should be taken at once to reopen our closed foreign markets. The high tariffers are actually demanding it. This is a great step forward for them, and the promptest action should be taken to stimulate this new and commendable enthusiasm. The politician who hereafter shall ask, "What have we to do with abroad?" will be speedily consigned to oblivion.

The new Governor of Wisconsin, though elected by the Republicans, actually says, in his first message: "I can not but regard an arrangement among a large number of employers not to employ or permit to be employed, if they can prevent it, competent and faithful men, simply because they quit the service of some other employer, as a conspiracy which ought not to be tolerated by the law." What will black-listing railroads say to this? Is it not downright anarchy?

The Republican leaders ought not to dread an extra session. It will certainly be their financial opportunity. Ex-Gov. Boies of Iowa has just been saying: "I firmly believe the party which first takes hold of this matter and settles it on a solid basis, that practically permits the unrestricted use of both gold and silver as standard money of the country, without impairing the parity of the two when coined, will receive the approval of a large majority of the people of this union. That this result is within the reach of the Democratic party I as readily believe. If now lost it will be lost for the present, if not forever, I greatly fear."

It is easy to talk against the income tax, but there are cases in which the justice of such a tax is brought out very plainly. Gov. Altgeld mentions a striking example. One of the daily morning papers of Chicago has for many years annually earned net profits amounting to upward of $250,000, which would be large dividends on between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. During last summer, the owners of this paper refused to accept a cash offer of $3,000,000 for the property, thus showing that they valued it at a still higher figure. Yet the company which owns this paper pays taxes on an assessment of only $18,000. In cases like this, how absurd it is to speak of the income tax as inquisitorial and class legislation.

PITY THE MAYOR.

Mayor Walbridge has fifty-four appointments of heads of departments and institutions to make this spring.

These appointments have been, and will be, the cause of innumerable combinations and pulls which will render the life of the Mayor miserable and will consume the greater part of his time and energy until the work is done.

If the fifty-four heads were all, the strain might be borne; but each head has a number of appointments, and these all figure in the choice of the man by the Mayor, and will afterwards consume more time and energy in adjusting claims and political pulls. The subordinate places which are cleaned out and refilled every four years cost more labor and worry than the conduct of the Government.

Having to consider personal claims and obligations for political services, and to adjust these with due regard for the public service and the interest of the party, is a severe test of a Mayor's tact and fitness. Municipal government could be run upon a purer and far more successful basis if it could be relieved entirely from the strain of extraneous interests and party pulls.

BOUNTIES UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has unanimously sustained the decision of the District Supreme Court that the sugar bounty provisions of the McKinley tariff were immediately and completely repealed by the enactment of the new tariff law.

Chief Justice Alvey joined in the decision but objected to an "obiter dictum" in the written opinion declaring that, in the judgment of the Court, Congress had no authority to grant such bounties, and could not acquire it from general acquiescence in the practice. The Chief Justice thought this constitutional question was not before the court, and did not deem a decision of it necessary, the court having only to inquire whether the provisions had been repealed.

The case goes to the United States Supreme Court for a final decision, which will probably be reached without touching the constitutionality of the bounty grant. It is very difficult to raise in an effective manner the question whether there is any limit to the authority of Congress to do anything it pleases under the clause giving it discretion to "provide for the general welfare." No case has yet been presented to the Supreme Court in which it was compelled to decide that question.

The nearest approach to this question was Justice Miller's famous dictum that "there can be no lawful tax which is not laid for a public purpose," and that "to lay with one hand the power of government upon the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation."

To procure a Supreme Court decision on this dictum it seems to be first necessary for some Federal tax-payer to resist a tax and show the Court that it is levied on him for the purpose of paying such bounties. Such a showing has so far been impossible, because all Federal taxes have been levied for the general and legitimate purposes of the government, and there is no way of arraigning Congress before the Supreme Court for misappropriating money in the Treasury.

Perhaps an injunction to restrain Treasury officers from paying sugar bounties and ship bounties would raise the question of authority to grant such bounties. But the legal status upon which such an injunction may be applied for seems to be wanting.

PRAYED INTO CONGRESS.

Whatever may be thought of the efficacy of religion and prayer in other parts of the world, in the mountains of Kentucky it is no longer questioned. It has as good as sent to Congress the Rev. Nehemiah P. Hopkins, an old-fashioned, roaring Hardshell Baptist preacher, whom nobody had ever dreamed of seeing depart for Washington, but who, as the praying and exhorting Republican nominee, reduced a great Democratic majority to a pitiful 254, which he expects to overcome by showing that it was fraudulent.

In all the counties of the district the Rev. Nehemiah held a series of prayer-meetings and religious love-feasts, and the result was that all the members of his denomination voted for him, believing that eternal torment would be theirs if they should not follow their spiritual guide, who had declared himself the anointed of the Lord to redeem the Tenth District. The easy-going Democratic politicians, judging of the future by the past, gave the Rev. Nehemiah scarcely a thought, and little dreamed that any Democratic voter, even to save his soul, would vote the Republican ticket.

The Rev. Nehemiah's chances are now good, as he will make a contest. He can show that a Democratic County Clerk, by placing the device of a coon on the Republican ticket, where an eagle should have been, caused numerous votes to be thrown out, and he will have no difficulty in getting Czar Reed to see how this was done. The coon, though a proper emblem, was not the official one, and was, therefore, illegal.

The politicians of the country, as well as the Democratic managers in the Tenth Kentucky District, have a lesson here. With anointed leaders, they may hope for victory anywhere.

It is noted, as another objection to the New York constitutional provision against the use of railroad passes by officials, that it cuts off railroad men from offices which they might otherwise fill with credit; but there will be a difference of opinion as to the consequence. The railroad companies will doubtless feel that a great blow has been struck at the public welfare by thus depriving it of the service of their employes; but there are many voters who will look upon a constitutional provision to prevent the servants of railroad corporations from running legislatures and courts as an unmixed blessing. If the railroad men can not give up their salaries and passes to serve the State, the State will survive the loss of their services.

Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara is charged with giving St. Louis a black eye in the matter of representation on Senatorial committees. There are no St. Louis Senators on the important committees, some of which will be called upon to deal with legislation of vital interest to the city; but is it the Lieutenant-Governor's fault? The St. Louis Senators are Lancaster, Mott, Morrissey and Amelung. Did not St. Louis give herself a black eye? Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara seems to have merely recognized the fact.

It is to be hoped that Contractor Epley will exert himself to dredge out that $4,800,000 in gold sunk with the British frigate Hussar in our first war. As the Government is to get 10 per cent of all he finds, and gold is so very scarce with us, he should push the work with patriotic enthusiasm.

The mean ambition of those persons who have stepped in to keep Patriot Elkins out of the Senate is not likely to be rewarded. Steve may have to pay out a good deal more of his hard-earned savings than if he had been let alone, but he is quite likely to win.

If Japan is to take $10,000,000 of the money she gets from China to pay an Illinois firm to erect a Japanese steel plant that will furnish all the steel armor and steel rails needed by the Government, she will expect superior rails as well as armor plates without blow holes.

The condition of the horse market may be readily surmised when Indiana is sending Norman horses to France because they cannot be profitably sold here. Perhaps there will be a rush from Normandy to buy them.

The dispute as to which of the Astors should be known as Mrs. Astor has had the effect to make all the Astors better known. It furthermore has enabled them to bear with equanimity the demise of members of the family.

The Illinois Legislature is about to legislate to protect the public against quacks. There is no way to protect the public from regular physicians.

It is bad for Uncle Filley that the Mayor has so many offices to distribute. A bird in the hand is so much nearer than a bird in the bush.

Steve Elkins is a graduate of the Missouri State University, but the university must not be held altogether responsible for Steve.

Perhaps Senator Allen imagines the people are glad to pay out their money whenever they hear that a Congressman is dead.

If Japan is now brewing and exporting beer there can no longer be any doubt as to her position in the procession.

Though there should be no Filleybustering in the Missouri House, it may prove a Filley buster.

If Commodore Gould could be entirely relieved of his taxes he would be able to build more yachts.

Grip is increasing in New York and smallpox in Chicago. St. Louis is pretty well, thank you.

The Work-house inmate works his own nolle.

THE DEFENSE OF OLD TRINITY.

What Dr. Dix Says of Its Tenements and Its Poor.

From the Living Church.

To those who are familiar with the history of Old Trinity Parish, New York, the systematic attacks which have lately appeared in the newspapers, are inexpressably painful. With the authors of such attacks, the splendid work which Trinity has done and is doing in the city of New York for religion and charity, goes for nothing. It is the fashion to believe ill of a rich corporation, whatever may be its purposes and its actual transactions. * * * Dr. Dix gives a few examples which may serve to show just how far these sweeping criticisms are valid. Referring to the liquor question, he quotes the rule of the corporation which has governed its leases for the last twenty years. The lessee is required to sign a covenant that no spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall be sold on the premises. This policy has been strictly adhered to, and in some instances complaint has been made that this requirement has kept down the value of property in certain localities. Of 700 lots owned by the corporation, there are but seven on which liquor is sold, and these are cases in which long leases had been made which have not expired. As to the excessive death rate, Dr. Dix does not believe the charges, though in some neighborhoods the neglect of the city authorities to remove the garbage would be sufficient to account for any amount of unhealthfulness. The corporation has always complied with the demands of the Board of Health, except in a point in which it was shown that the requirement was, under the circumstances, unnecessary; and the corporation was released from obligation by the courts. The rector of Trinity further shows that the tenement houses which have been the object of newspaper attack are not tenement houses in the usual sense of the word. They were built by lessees as dwelling houses, and have come back upon the hands of the corporation. They are, for the most part, small structures, rarely more than two or three stories high, and accommodating three or four families. They are old, and much money has been expended in improving their condition. It is not good policy for the corporation to erect model tenements in the part of the city in which this property lies, below Christopher street, as it is evident that the whole of this property, and, indeed, all below Fourteenth street, will ere long be needed for business purposes. Dr. Dix says with regard to the whole matter: "A committee authorized by the Legislature has recently held session in this city, and will make a report on the tenement houses of New York. The corporation of Trinity Church will request a hearing before the committee of the Legislature, to whom the matter may be referred, and will then produce and offer for consideration a carefully prepared report, giving our side of the case. Until that time, no official notice will be taken of the present charges; and what I say must be regarded as an unofficial and individual contribution to the subject." He asks those "who have been troubled by the recent assault on Trinity Church to suspend their judgment, and accept the suggestion that there is another side to the case, which will be brought out in due time."

MEN OF MARK.

The Revue de Paris has begun the publication of the manuscripts left by Guy de Maupassant. Among them is "L'Ame Etrangere," for which the author only wrote the first chapter and the beginning of the second.

Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon has endowed Williams College with a scholarship in memory of his son, Horace Nathaniel Pennoyer, who died while a freshman there during the last term. The income will be for the support of deserving students, preference having been given to Oregon students when such are in college.

There are lively days in store for Berlin. In the Reichstag the Socialist members refuse the traditional "Long live the Kaiser," and the Socialistic paper Vorwaerts (Forward) permits itself to publish a burlesque on the "Song to Aegir." It is a "Song to Thor," also a deity of the Scandinavian mythology.

A new opera by R. Reznicek, "Donna Diana," was recently given at the German Theater of Prague with great success. The libretto is cleverly adapted from a comedy of Spain's immortal poet, Calderon de la Barca.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Prof. Ellen Hayes says that the new woman is going to have a new dress.

Miss Ellen Dortch has been appointed assistant State librarian of Georgia. She is a "newspaper fellow," and her appointment is warmly commended by the Georgia press.

Miss Ethel Harraden, the sister of the author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," has recently composed and produced in London a clever operatic sketch.

The tendency to embonpoint which so distresses Queen Margherita is probably due to her fondness for Italian cookery, with its oils, spices and pastry. She is especially fond of cakes fried in oil, spaghetti with cheese and olives, and, when there are no foreigners present at the royal board, the national cookery is always in the ascendant, and garlic and onions literally "rule the roast."

A hundred years ago Mrs. Hannah North of Augusta, Me., began sending mince pies to the prisoners in the County Jail on Thanksgiving Day. The custom was followed by her through life, then by her daughter, and now her grand-daughter is observing it.

IN STAGELAND.

The English Derby Winner and Al Spink—Stage Notes.

The following is clipped from Leander Richardson's New York Dramatic News:

Charles Frohman has received the English models of the Drury Lane melodrama, "The Derby Winner," which he will produce next season for a run at the Academy of Music. The models are very elaborate and show the production to be a tremendous affair. It will cost at least $15,000 to put it on properly and of course Mr. Frohman will spare no expense. The title will probably be changed in order to avoid confusion with a melodrama which, under the same title, has been playing the cheap theaters in this country during the present season.

This will probably make Al Spink and his colleague so choleric in the vicinity of the jugular that should the bovine Leander come within reach he might hear something drop.

WILLIE COLLIER'S FAILURE—Willie Collier's effort this season to appear in more serious roles than has been his custom has turned out rather disastrously for him from a financial standpoint. He is now laying off and is having his new play by Kidder changed in order to give some prominence to the character of Shiftless Ike. Collier played a double role in this piece, that of shiftless Ike and his brother Ben, who was a serious-minded school teacher and the real hero. In the latter character, although his work was excellent, he did not please the public. His audiences preferred him as Ike and so the part of Ben will be cut and assigned to someone else. The name of the play will be changed to "One of the Boys."

MR. ROBSON ILL.—Stuart Robson has been obliged to make a change in his repertoire owing to a threatened attack of tonsilitis. He had intended putting on his new play, "The Feet of Venus," to-night, but his doctor has forbidden him. His throat is very weak, and in the new piece the climaxes are strong and the star has to use his voice a great deal. "The Henrietta" will be repeated instead.

SOUSA'S BAND—Sousa's band finished its fall tour of the country with the close of the year and is now in New York. The trip was a huge financial success, people being turned away in many of the cities. Commencing Jan. 17 the band will give a week's series of concerts at the Madison Square Garden.

THE BLACK PATTI—Lissieretta Jones, the colored singer, assisted by a company of singers and musicians appears at the Olympic to-morrow evening. This woman has gained the name of the Black Patti owing to her really wonderful voice. This season she has been doing a splendid business.

Capt. Baker Held.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—Capt. J. G. Baker, commander of the American ship Kinneworth, was held to answer in bonds for $2,500 by Commissioner Heacock for failing to render assistance to the American ship Flora A. Sawyer, with which his vessel collided in the Atlantic on May 19. The complaint alleged that Capt. Baker declined to give the name of his vessel or her port of registry, and that he departed from the scene of the disaster before he discovered whether assistance was needed. Capt. Baker waived examination and promptly gave bond.

SECOND ATTEMPT.

Diamond Thief Wilson Saws a Bar of the Holdover.

John Wilson, alias Walsh, etc., the Chicago diamond thief, who so nearly escaped from the Work-house last Tuesday, again tried to escape by sawing his way out of the hold-over. He had nearly cut through one bar when discovered. He will be taken to Chicago Saturday if the requisition papers arrive.

Capital Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The dinner given Friday night by Secretary of War Lamont will create as much surprise as did the White House dinner. Among the guests of last night the Secretary had Mr. Hill, ex-Speaker Thos. B. Reed and Wm. L. Wilson. The dinner was given in honor of Joe Jefferson.

Fatal Fall Down Stairs.

MACON, Mo., Jan. 12.—Amie Dudgeon, a colored woman 54 years old, employed as janitor, slipped and fell down a long flight of steps in the Post Office building this morning, striking on the icy pavement. She cut her face fearfully and received fatal injuries.

Dwelling Burned.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 12.—A house belonging to M. M. James, and occupied by Mrs. Hannah Kennell, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fire had gained such headway when discovered that the family narrowly escaped with their lives. A horse in the cellar was burned to death. The loss is $1,000; no insurance.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
Be sure you buy the Liebig Co.'s only.

WHY BOREN WENT.

He Was Not the Sort of Patient That the Baptist Sanitarium Wants.

If the statement of the Superintendent of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium to a Post-Dispatch reporter is true, the transfer of John A. Boren, who was removed from that institution to the City Hospital Friday morning would seem to be justified. First of all Boren ought never to have applied for admission to the Sanitarium. He got in simply because he and his physician, Dr. Kelley, deceived the officers of the institution; so says the superintendent.

When Boren, escorted by Dr. Kelley asked to be admitted, he told the physician of the sanitarium that he wanted to receive a constitutional treatment, and his doctor corroborated his statement, adding that the patient had been under his charge for several weeks, but would need several days of quiet rest, the sanitarium being the place for him to get it. As Boren was not known he was requested to pay a week in advance, or $7.50, which he did and then retired to his room. Soon afterwards the physician of the Sanitarium and his aid were called to Boren's bedside and to their great surprise discovered that he was floating in his own blood, had had three hemorrhages and was suffering from a loathsome disease.

The Baptist Sanitarium is a Christian institution and people out there never take under their charge such cases as that. They were horrified and decided to let the man go. Next morning Dr. Kelley's partner called on the Superintendent of the sanitarium, apologized for the mistake made in sending Boren to the institution. Boren was removed to the City Hospital.

As to his $7.50, which he deposited the night previous as advance payment, he never asked for it, the superintendent says, and had he expressed a desire to get it back, he never would have received a cent. "No, sir, not a —— cent of it," said the superintendent to a Post-Dispatch reporter, "as the Baptist Sanitarium is a Christian institution and ought not to be deceived in the way that man Boren deceived our officers; besides after he was gone, we were obliged to burn all his bedding, which cost us about $15 and more. It is a shame."

NOT HER BETRAYER.

Charles Bedesser Denies Responsibility for Theresa Doorer's Fate.

Charles Riedesser was seen at his home, No. 2620 Sheridan avenue, and flatly denied all the statements made by Dr. Vordick in regard to his treatment of Theresa Doorer. He said:

"Theresa Doorer was employed at our house as a servant for about one year, up to Dec. 28, 1893. She complained of being sick for several days, and told us she had been to see a doctor. She drew money from us, which was due her in wages, for that purpose. Whether she paid the doctor for services or medicine, of course, I do not know. After she became so sick that she had to stay in bed I told my wife that as she had been with us a long time we must take care of her. I said we must get a doctor. I wanted to get the same one that had been treating her, but she never had told us who he was. So I looked at one of her medicine bottles and found Dr. Vordick's name on it. That is the way it came about that I employed him. This was on Dec. 25, 1893. In a few days he told me that it would be better to send her to the hospital. I said all right. The doctor recommended the Protestant Hospital, on Eighteenth street, and we took Theresa Doorer there Dec. 28."

When asked if Miss Doorer had made a confession to his wife, acknowledging her condition and holding him responsible, Riedesser looked inquiringly at his wife, who was present during the discussion, and said she had not.

When told Dr. Vordick had stated that such a confession was made by the girl, both Mr. and Mrs. Riedesser were very indignant.

Mrs. Riedesser, who, up to that time, had taken no part in the conversation, became animated, and said the girl had never made any statement of that kind to her. The only information about the girl's condition they ever had was told them by the doctor.

Mr. Riedesser said that the doctor told him that the girl had admitted her condition to him, but when he asked her who was responsible for it she said it was a young man, but did not give his name.

"The doctor told me that he asked her why she did not marry the man, and she said that she wanted him to cure her so that she could go back to Germany, where she had a brother.

"I do not know of any other doctor treating Theresa before Dr. Vordick, but heard that there was another doctor after she left here."

In regard to Dr. Vordick's bill, he said that he had never made any agreement to pay it. He was inclined to the opinion that as he had paid the hospital fees and funeral expenses he had done all that could be expected of him.

MOSER'S A MAD BUTCHER.

His Former Clerk Had All of the Meat Seized by a Constable.

Charles Moser, a butcher at 1425 Chestnut street, came very near losing all his trade a few days on account of a very disagreeable experience he had with George Voyt, one of his former employes. Moser says he discharged Voyt for being lazy and inattentive to his duties. A day or two later Moser's stock was levied on by a constable, sent by Voyt, who had made affidavit before Justice Klein to the effect that Moser owed him $40 for salary unpaid, and was ready to leave the city, so as to beat his creditors. All the meats would have been spoiled had not Moser given cash security to cover the amount sued for by Voyt, together with costs. Moser has served a warrant for Voyt on a charge of perjury and the police are hunting for him.

CITY COUNCIL.

Manchester Road Railway Bill Defeated—Other Proceedings.

At the meeting of the City Council Friday evening the Manchester road electric railway bill failed to go to engrossment by a vote of 11 to 2. Messrs. Anderson and Keyes were the only ones voting in its favor.

The bill proposed to authorize the company to construct a line of railroad from the city limits over certain streets, including Pine and Chestnut, to Seventh street. It was reported adversely by the Committee on Railroads, the principal objection urged to it being the occupancy of Pine and Chestnut streets, which it is thought should be reserved for light vehicle traffic.

Mr. Anderson made a vigorous speech in favor of the measure, calling upon the members of the committee for their reasons for reporting adversely. He said that the road would be a convenience to a section which was being rapidly built up and that the company had offered to pay handsomely for the franchise.

Mr. Nagel offered four petitions numerously signed by citizens against the bill. The vote to send the bill to engrossment was then put and lost.

A resolution was introduced to appoint a committee of three to investigate the office of Assistant City Counselor Macklin, who, it is alleged, has been neglecting his office to act as one of Dr. Wait's attorneys in the Coronership contest. The move is said to have been inaugurated by partisan Democrats who object to the side Mr. Macklin is taking in the contest.

The Committee on Public Improvements reported the street sprinkling bill. The majority report recommended an amendment to include the names of one or two additional streets. Mr. Arnstein made an amendment to omit the twenty-one inspectors and have their work done by the police department. Mr. Arnstein's amendment was defeated by a vote of 8 to 5.

The Mayor's veto of the bill for widening Eighteenth street was sustained.

The bill to pay Smith & Pratt $400 for the smoke consumer in the furnace at the Four Courts was favorably reported.

Mr. Kotany introduced a bill to issue bonds to meet those due at the beginning of the fiscal year. Mr. Arnstein a bill to repeal the ordinances establishing McPherson avenue between King's highway and Union avenue.

Dropped Thirty Degrees.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12.—A constant wind storm has prevailed since yesterday in which the temperature has fallen from 20 above to 10 below zero. Prospects of being colder this afternoon.

WHAT-NOT CORNER.



Novel Parisian Bodices.

NUMERICALLY STATED.

Wheat can be grown in the Alps at an elevation of 3,600 feet, in Brazil at 5,000, in the Caucasus at 8,000, in Abyssinia at 10,000 and in Peru and Bolivia at 11,000.

The ordinary cost of a cable road has been from $60,000 to $75,000 a mile of single track. It is stated that in Washington this cost of construction is brought down to $36,000 a mile.

Including stocks and bonds, the railways of the United States are capitalized at $60,000 per mile, while those of Great Britain are capitalized at $220,000 per mile, or nearly 400 per cent higher than in this country.

The Carrara marble quarries are practically inexhaustible. The entire mass of Monte Sagro, 5,600 feet high, which dominates Carrara, is solid marble. About 160,000 tons of marble are annually exported, most of which comes to America.

SUBMISSION.

Tell me, then, in earth's great laws
Have you found any saving clause?
Exemption special granted you
From doing what the rest must do?
ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.

SMALLEST WATCH.

The smallest watch in the world has just been completed by some Bombay jewelers. It is not larger than a two-anna bit, and has the most perfect jeweled lever movement, and a fully compensated chronometer balance.

A HEAD FOR LANGUAGES.

The death is announced at Bournemouth, England, of Rev. Solomon Cesar Malan, one of the greatest linguists of the age. In addition to French, German, Latin, Spanish, Italian and Greek, he was master of Hebrew, Sanskrit, Chinese, Armenian, Coptic, Syriac, Ethiopic, Sahidic, Memphitic, Gothic, Georgian, Sclavonic, Arabic, Persian, Thibetan, Japanese, Anglo-Saxon, Welsh and many other languages. His last work, completed just before his death, "Original Notes on the Book of Proverbs," contains nearly 16,000 illustrative quotations culled from the Eastern Fathers. In the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, is a volume containing a psalm written by him in more than eighty languages. He was the son of Dr. Cesar Malan, of Geneva, and was born in 1812.

TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.

Almost innumerable aluminium solders have been tried and found wanting. It seems almost impossible by ordinary means to keep the surface of the metal bright for the short time required before the solder will take. A new method is now suggested by Herr Naaman H. Keyser, who states that he has soldered aluminium, without the use of any flux at all, by heating the metal and scraping the surface so as to remove the oxydizing film until the metal is what is called "tinned." The alloy used consists of tin 50, silver 25, aluminium 25, and melts at 750 degs., but almost any tin solder will, it is stated, serve equally well.

LOVE OF WORK.

The love of work, which was one of the characteristics of the historian Froude, is well illustrated in a story told of his last illness. The cancerous affection, of which he after died, was slowly destroying his healthy and vigorous frame. At one time he seemed to be much better, and, when the physician came to see him, he noted the improvement, and told his patient of it. Froude asked whether it was likely that he would be able to go back to his work again. On hearing that this was impossible, he said: "If that is the case, I do not wish to live."

ALIGNMENT INDICATOR.

A device suggested by Mr. Snyder and used at the Cramp shipyard is briefly described in a recent number of the Electric Engineer. In the erection of machinery the parts are often adjusted in position by means of a stretcher adjustment line, the parts being properly set with relation to this line; in the present arrangement the line is made of metal insulated at the ends, forming part of a circuit which is completed by the metallic gauge used in adjusting the parts; the object is to indicate the slightest contact between the gauge and the wire without exerting pressure on the wires.

SUNG TO THE HEART.

Wisest schemes by statesmen spun,
Time has seen them one by one
Like the leaves of autumn fall—
A little song outlives them all.
W. E. H. LECKY.

ALUMINUM PATTERN.

Aluminum is well suited for pattern work, where metal patterns are used, which is the case in lock work, stove castings and miscellaneous hardware. Its lightness, is greatly in its favor, as is, also, its capacity for taking a smooth surface with but little labor. Its first cost is somewhat against it apparently, but its freedom from the troubles which beset other metals will offset this to a great extent.

WATER WORKS IN INDIA.

In 1865 not a single town in India had a supply of pure water; now nearly all the large cities and cantonments have water works, with the result that the death rate among the British troops of 69 per 1,000 thirty years ago has been reduced to 15 per 1,000.

SIX LITTLE JOKES.

Philadelphia Record—An ice carnival this kind of weather, strange to say, would not be a nice carnival.

Galveston News—There is always something coming to us, but is is not always just what we prefer.

Truth—"I like your cheek," said the indignant maiden to the youth who kissed her.

"And I like yours," said he, as he kissed her again.

Detroit Free Press—"I'm so sorry supper isn't ready," said Mrs. Dinsmore to her husband when he came in. "I attended the meeting of the sewing circle this afternoon and I couldn't get away."

"Hemmed in, were you?" asked her husband.

Indianapolis Journal—"Tommy," said Mr. Figg, sternly, "I hung a motto in your room to the effect that little boys should be seen and not heard."

"Yessir."

"I find it has disappeared."

"Yessir."

"What did you do with it?"

"I—I took it down to the deef an' dumb orphan asylum."

Somerville Journal—Ambitious Young Lady: "What is the first thing a young author ought to provide herself with?"

Experienced Writer: "Plenty of printed envelopes addressed to herself for editors to send back her contributions in."

DIRECT APPLICATION OF FLAME TO WATER.

M. Bandsept has read a paper before the Societe Francaise de Physique describing a method of burning oxygen and coal gas, thoroughly mixed, under water or other liquid, so as to apply the heat directly to the lower layers of the liquid with a minimum of waste. He says that 85 and even 90 per cent of the heat is thus economized. The liquid readily bubbles, and into the hot bubbles the liquid readily boils, so that boiling goes on fiercely even at 85 degrees C. in all parts of the liquid at once. The more rapid the combustion the smaller and more rapid the bubbles in their origin. The apparatus can be used as a calorimeter for the determination of the heating value of gas, simply by using the gas to heat up water in the same way, the temperature attained through using a given volume of gas being measured.

WATCH AND SEE.

A well-known Washington horseman has discovered a fact in natural history which may not be generally known. It is that all four-footed beasts, in making the first movement in walking, running or any sort of forward motion, always employ the left hind leg as a starter. Even a child, if put down on all fours and bidden to advance in that position, will make the first move with its left leg, its hands at the time occupying the place of an animal's fore legs.

MEASURING HEAT OF THE SUN.

The astronomers measure the amount of heat and light emitted by the sun by estimating that the earth intercepts about the two billion three hundred millionth part of it. Thus it is found that in every second of time the sun emits as much heat as would result from the sudden combustion of 11,600,000,000,000 tons of pure coal. Each portion of the sun's surface as large as this earth emits as much heat per second as would result from the combustion of 1,000,000,000 tons of the best anthracite fuel.

CONCENTRATING SULPHURIC ACID BY ELECTRICITY.

The concentration of sulphuric acid has recently been effected electrically. Heaters consisting of coils of platinum wire are passed through. The method, under suitable conditions, is aid to be very convenient. It is due to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, of London, England.

FACT OR FICTION.

The oldest known coin comes from China. It is brass or copper, is a block nearly cubical and weighs about a pound.

Several knives, evidently intended for table use, have been found in the catacombs near Memphis.

The Imperial Museum of Paris contains over 20,000 stone implements collected in various parts of France.

The wooden rollers on which the Egyptians moved their blocks of stone are to be seen in the Cairo museums.

Blacksmiths' tongs and pinchers, together with hammers, have been unearthed at Pompeii.

Many pairs of sandals have been recovered at Pompeii. The soles are fastened with nails.

Scores of amulets, evidently worn to keep off evil spirits, have been found in the ruins of Nineveh.

Schliemann found at Troy three silver vases, each 6 inches high and beautifully engraved.

An onyx seal ring, belonging to an ancient Athenian, was lately dug up near Athens.

A drum of wood, with one drumstick, was not long ago found in a royal tomb near Thebes.

Land in New York City has been sold at a price equal to $8,000,000 per acre. The highest in London at $5,000,000 per acre.

The ratio of deaf mutes in the world is one to 1,600 people. There are upwards of 40,000 such unfortunates in the United States and 1,000,000 in the world.

The orbit of Jupiter is 1,000,000,000 miles in extent, and it takes the great planet 4,332 days to make one round trip.

The ground has only been lightly covered with snow at Mobile, Ala., five times during the last seventy-five years.

The latest anthropological statistics prove that the daily, monthly and yearly number of births exceed the deaths in a ratio of 3 to 1.

A corn stalk 17½ feet in height is the boast of the Mahaska County, Io., Agricultural Society.

Pope Telesphorus of the second century, A. D., instituted Christmas, the great Christian festival.

A WALL FLOWER.

From Truth.

He could not dance, or talk small talk;
He could not through the lancers walk.
He could not sing or play a part
In amateur dramatic art.
He was not gay, nor debonair,
Nor e'en an idle millionaire.
But none received, in all the rout,
So many invitations out.
His prestige had a basis, firm though slight—
He'd play with chaperones at whist all night.

CHEAP CAR WHEELS CASTINGS.

The cheapest iron castings made to-day are wheels—$4.50 for wheels weighing 600 pounds.

FUN FROM THE GERMAN.

From the Fliegende Blaetter.

"Miss Elsie, I am in love with you way over my ears!"

"But my cousin George told me the same thing."

"That may be, but I have the largest ears!"

Elderly wife (dressed girlishly and admiring herself in the looking glass): "It's too bad when a woman once finds out that she is getting old."

Husband: "Yes; but it's worse when a woman doesn't find it out, but gets old all the same!"

B. Brummel: "Wherever I see you, Miss Maud, I always feel there are two missing."

M. Maud: "How so?"

B. Brummel: "Because you can be but one of the—three Graces."

Q.: "How is your baby?"

A.: "Very well, thank you. I think he will make a good college boy."

Q.: "What makes you think so at this early day?"

A.: "A sure sign. He sleeps all day, and 'rabs all night."

Wife (visiting the old home): "Arthur, dear, do remember that rose-bower over yonder where pa caught us as you gave me the first kiss?"

Husband: "Ah, yes. Has he still got that malacca cane with the silver handle?"

[W]OMAN'S WIT.

[W.] C. T. U. to Caricature the Missouri Legislature.

[A Farc]e Which Is Soon to Be Presented by the Ladies.

WOMEN WILL BE THE LEGISLATORS AND THE MEN PETITIONERS.

[Name]s of the Men and Women Who [Wi]ll Take Part—Sterling P. Bond, an [Ex]-Legislator, to Be One of the Ac[tor]s—Some Samples of the Dialogue.

[The] Woman's Christian Temperance [Union] is out for a lark. Its members have [delibe]rately, with malice aforethought, de[termin]ed to trample upon the delicate sen[sibilit]ies of the male man and show up to [the] ridicule and scorn his time-honored [assum]ption of superiority over the gentler [sex a]s a living, potent factor in the body po[litic.] They intend to take the solemn ar[gume]nts handed down to us from our fore[father]s as to the right of man to run the [unive]rse according to his own sweet will, [regard]less of woman's wishes, and by dis[tortin]g them to turn them as weapons [again]st him.

[The]y are going to have the audacity to [burle]sque, to travesty one of the sessions [of th]e honorable and honored State Legis[lature] by putting themselves in the places [of the]ir masters and having their bewhisk[ered] brothers come before them appealing [for th]e right of school suffrage. Imagine it. [The] females will sit in mock session with [a] madame speaker and their madame [clerk,] and listen with ill-concealed impa[tience] and sarcastic jibes to the appeals of [the p]oor disfranchised males for a hearing. [They] have been bold enough to make this [oppor]tunity for themselves, and they pro[pose] to rub it in on account of old scores to [a ve]ry limit.

[The] farce is ostensibly given for the bene[fit of] the Union, but the motive behind it is [p]lain. The W. C. T. U. simply wishes [to ge]t even. They have been keeping the [matte]r very quiet, working on the sly, but [the]re are a score or more of women con[cerne]d with it little wonder that the secret [has p]rematurely crept out. Carondelet has [been] chosen as the first place to brave the [wrath] of the men, presumably because [the] St. Louisians are notoriously peacea[ble.] The date has not yet been decided [upon,] but it will be somewhere around Jan.

SIX DARING MEN.

[A] strange thing about this outbreak [is tha]t six men have been found who have [joine]d hands with the women in this unpar[alle]le effort to cast contumely upon their [sex]s. Either by cajolement or threats [some o]f the reigning sex have been induced [to tu]rn traitor and enter the conspiracy. [Their] names are given here in full that they [may] be known and avoided by all true lov[ers o]f man's domination. Fred Udell, J. B. [...]son, Edward Acquart, Sterling M. [Bond,] himself a former member of the [Miss]ouri Legislature, Charles Walton and [Edw]ard Stokes. The mark of Cain is upon [them.]

LADY LEGISLATORS.

[Am]ong the women who will take part in [this n]efarious conspiracy are Mrs. F. H. [...]lls, President of the W. C. T. U., who [will] act as the bogus speaker; Miss Sadie [...]p, who will be the clerk, and Miss Ab[...] Frankel, Miss Mary Maher, Miss Ollie [...]her, Miss Mamie Cooper, Mrs. Fred [...], Miss Sarah Hernby, Mrs. L. F. Nes[...] Mrs. L. R. Thompson, Mrs. E. John[...] Mrs. Lucy Wiggins and Mrs. Maria [...]es, all of whom will serve as members [of th]e bogus Legislature.

[The]s farce is called by those who are re[spon]sible for it, "A Joint Session of the [Miss]ouri Legislature." It is designed not [only] as a take-off upon the Missouri Legis[latur]e, where a lot of pig-headed men sit [and] make laws for the women folks, but [upon] all such bodies now sitting in the [diffe]rent States.

[It] represents a meeting of the Legisla[ture] and is divided into five scenes. The [first s]cene shows the opening roll call, where [after] a little preliminary business a bill con[ferrin]g school suffrage upon men is intro[duced,] with the result that it is referred to [the J]udiciary Committee. After the intro[ducti]on of a bill to appropriate $500,000 for [the e]stablishment of a State lawn tennis [equi]pment, the session adjourns to attend [a mi]llinery opening.

[Sce]ne two shows the male lobby at work [on th]eir bill, while scene three gives the de[liber]ations of the Judiciary Committee [upon] the bill where it is passed upon favor[ably.]

[Sce]ne four again shows the lobby at [work] on the members, and scene five sees [the b]ill finally passed after much harangu[ing] and the offering of many sarcastic [amen]dments.

[The] author presumably passed the bill in [the s]kit for the sole purpose of heaping [coals] of fire on male heads for not per[mitti]ng similarly with female suffrage [meas]ures, which of course would be per[fectly] absurd on the face of it.

SAMPLE DIALOGUE.

[Just] listen to the way these female legis[lators] are going to treat the introduction of [the m]ale suffrage bill:

[Mem]ber from Osage: "Mme. Speaker, I present a [bill of] great importance to all philanthropic, prog[ressive] people. It is an act conferring the right of suffrage upon the men of Missouri."

[Mem]ber from Carroll: "Mme. Speaker, I move [that th]is bill be referred to the Dredging Com[mittee."]

[Mem]ber from Chariton: "Mme. Speaker, I move [it] be referred to the Grave Yard Committee."

[The] discussion ends by the bill going be[fore t]he Judiciary Committee, but how un[fai]re such samples of female wit.

[The] scene representing the male lobbyists [at wo]rk is still worse. In the piece, the [lobby]ists have been designated only by num[bers a]nd this rule will be adhered to in the [followin]g dialogue:

[Me]member from Boone: "Can I speak to you a [momen]t about our bill?"

[Mem. fr]om B.: "I am in a great hurry; need a new [...] you see."

[...]ust a moment. I hope that you will favor [...]."

[Mem. fr]om B.: "Your bill? What bill interests you? [You lo]ok as though you had more interests in foot [...]han bills."

[...] do hope our bill will pass for the enfran[chisem]ent of men, to give them school suffrage. I [am a t]eacher and think that fathers should have a [voice in] the schools that educate their children."

[Mem. fr]om B.: "Why, don't we represent them? [How] better off could they be with the ballot? [Thi]s good for us is good for them."

[...]es, but you do not make the same laws for [you as] for yourselves."

[Mem. fr]om B.: "H'm! If men were to vote they [would] meddle in our affairs; they would all run [for off]ices. The flour barrel would be empty, the [h]ouse minus wood, gates off the hinges, fields [...]ed. We can hardly manage them now; [give t]hem the ballot and where would we be? [They w]ould crowd us out entirely. Of course, [some m]en like you (you are a teacher, you say) [...]have sense, but as a rule men do not know [how] to vote. What connection, for instance, [is] a jack-plane and the tariff? Don't know? [Th]en do. They want to vote, yet cannot an[swer t]he simplest questions in political economy. I [believe] in spheres, and men should stay in theirs. [Man] was made last, and, in the order of evolu[tion,] he is superior to man and ought to rule him. [Don't g]et cranky; keep in your place and you may [be ha]ppy yet. Some nice young assembly woman [may w]ant to marry you; who knows? Men are [...]ed."

[Th]at is not enough to make a man dis[card t]he W. C. T. U. principles, what is?

[The]n, the reception accorded poor No. 4 [when] he braced the member from Taney!

[...] How do you regard our bill? Favorably, I [hope."]

[Mem. fr]om T.: "I don't favor it at all. I am agin [it."]

[...]May I ask why men should have no choice in [the] affairs which concern them as much as wo[men?"]

[Mem. fr]om S.: "He shan't because he shan't."

[I]t is just like a woman's argument. [The a]uthor of the farce claims that just [such a]n answer was given to a woman suf[fragis]t once, by a man; but, then, she is [prejud]iced.

[This] sort of argument is current along [throug]h the whole piece with exasperating [pers]tinence. Some of the members insist [that a] man's age should be 21 years before [he is] allowed to vote, owing to his inferior [intell]ect, and kindred insults are offered to [his se]x. It is positively heart-rending to see [the im]pertinence with which they talk away [his tra]ditions.

[If th]e men who are forced by their wives [to att]end this production, or drop into it [unaw]ares, do not have a fit before they [leave,] it will be because they are in the [same] category with the backsliders who [have] signified their intention of aiding and [abetti]ng these pestiferous females in their [...] aims.

CHURCH NEWS.

Faculties of the American Catholic Bishops Extended—Notes.

Archbishop Kain has announced that the Holy See has granted the petition of the Archbishops to extend the faculties of the Bishops in the United States, so that these may grant matrimonial dispensations to their own subjects even when the latter are actually in another diocese. This is an important concession. A Catholic leaving his own diocese to marry in another diocese and requiring a dispensation for such marriage should procure the dispensation before leaving the jurisdiction of his own Bishop. The Bishop of another diocese cannot grant the dispensation, and heretofore his own Bishop could not grant it when the subject was not in his diocese.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Rev. Francis L. Ferguson, D. D., will preach at the West Presbyterian Church Sunday morning on "The Center of the Gospel," and in the evening on "Moses' Courage," the sixth in the series on "The Life of Moses."

Rev. James W. Lee will preach at St. John's Church, corner Locust and Twenty-ninth streets, Sunday morning and evening. Subject of evening sermon, "Right Use of Emotion."

At the regular Sunday service at 11 a. m. at Temple Israel, the subject of Dr. Harrison's discourse will be "Hero Worship in Religion." A brief prelude to the lecture will touch on the current events of the preceding week. The theme for this Sunday's talk will be the "Japanese Ethics of Modern Warfare," with the recent occurrences at Port Arthur as the object lesson. The next meeting of the Literary Union will be a public one, and its main feature will be a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Holland on "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Chatauqua Circles for the study of history and literature as well as of specifically Jewish topics are now being organized.

At the Second Baptist Church Sunday, Rev. Dr. Boyd, the pastor, will preach in the morning on "The Value of the Church;" in the evening he will give the sixth of his course of lectures on Socialism, which will be entitled, "Practical Difficulties of Socialism."

At Lindell Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Jesse Bowman Young will administer the Lord's Supper Sunday at 11 a. m., after a brief sermon. At night he will preach on the "Childhood of Our Lord," illustrating the sermon with stereopticon views.

Rev. Dr. Rhodes of St. Mark's Lutheran Church will preach in the morning on "The Scriptures and Healing by Faith." In the evening his subject will be "The All-Sufficiency of Jesus Christ."

On Sunday morning at St. George's Church, Rev. R. A. Holland will deliver the first sermon in a course on "The Gospel in Shakspeare." The course will be as follows: The Merchant of Venice—"Show and Substance in Character." Hamlet—"A Will Paralyzed by Doubt." Lear—"The State in the Home." Katharine—"The Queenly Woman." Othello—"The Murder of a Soul." Macbeth—"The Hell of a Guilty Conscience."

The third organ recital at Christ Church Cathedral will be given after evening service on Sunday next. Among the numbers are: "Bridal Song," by Jensen; prayer, Guichnant; "Funeral March," Gounod.

Rev. W. H. Kern will speak at the Fourth Christian Church to-morrow on "How to Know Men." Evening, "What Is My Vocation in Life?"

Aubert Place Church.

The Aubert Place Congregational Church, which lost its building by fire last Tuesday morning, has been offered the use of several other churches for services. It has decided to accept for the present the offer of the German Evangelical Church to worship in their building at Euclid and Maple avenues, one block south of Page avenue. Until further notice services will be held there Sunday afternoon and evening. Sunday-school at 1:45 p. m.; preaching, 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m., and evening service, 7:30 p. m. The pastor's subject Sunday afternoon will be "Our Burned Church." Prayer-meeting will also be held in the German church on Wednesday evenings.

Work on the new building to be erected by the Aubert Place Congregational Church at the corner of Fountain and Aubert avenues will now be pushed as rapidly as the weather will permit.

PETRIFIED BODY

Found by a Hunter in the Sand Banks of the Brazos.

WACO, Tex., Jan. 12.—Mrs. George Reinck, wife of a storekeeper and trapper for beavers and muskrats, found the petrified body of a man in the sandy bank of the Brazos River north of this city. The body was in perfect condition as to form, only the intestines having been removed. The abdominal cavity had been filled with sand. The petrifaction is complete. Every feature and limb is perfect. It is recognized as the remains of Bill Johnson, murderer and outlaw, who was mortally wounded, taken from jail and hanged in 1859. Johnson killed eight of his pursuers. The bullet marks in the jaw, breast and legs are preserved in the petrified body. One of the physicians that disemboweled Johnson has positively identified the body.

STREET CAR ON FIRE.

One of the Passengers Tried to Put It Out With a Bottle of Seltzer.

Occasionally a fire that will really warm is started in the stove of a street car. One of generous proportions was burning in east bound car No. 25 of the Compton Heights Division of the Lindell Railway this morning and came near ending disastrously, besides precipitating a panic among the passengers. The car had reached the intersection of Fourteenth street and Washington avenue when the woodwork in the rear of the stove was discovered to be on fire. Those passengers nearest the stove made a hasty exit, thus alarming the others, among whom were several ladies, and for a moment there was a small-sized panic. One excited individual secured a bottle of seltzer, which he squirted on the burning portion. The fire was quickly extinguished, the roof and the side being slightly singed, and the car proceeded on its way.

DR. RICE AND ELOROY.

Foster Enters Them in Several of the Fair Grounds Stakes.

Fred Foster, the St. Paul turfman, who is wintering his stable, including Dr. Rice, Sullross, Eloroy and Disturbance at Madison, made the first entries for the stake events to be run at the Fair Grounds next Spring. Mr. Foster walked into the down-town office of the Fair Association Friday afternoon and called for some entry blanks. Assistant Secretary John Hoffmeister accommodatingly handed over the desired blanks and the St. Paul turfman then and there nominated his two cracks, Dr. Rice and Eloroy, for several of the big handicaps. Dr. Rice, it will be remembered, won the valuable Brooklyn handicap last year and is one of the greatest horses on the American turf. Eloroy, his stable companion, is also a well-known performer. Mr. Foster will examine the conditions of the different stakes to be run at the Fair Grounds the coming season before handing in the rest of his entries. He is pleased with the outlook for the big St. Louis meeting and will nominate liberally for the various stake events.

The Boys Lied.

The two boys who gave the names of Edward Claffy and John Lynn, and who were found Thursday night in a wash-out on Louisiana and Theresa avenues, have been found to be liars of the first water. The lads said they had run away from their home at Eureka, Mo., when found, but admitted Friday night that they lived in St. Louis and had run away from home. Their names are John Lane and John McNulty. The former lives at 3532 Papin street, the latter at 3518 Papin street. They were turned over to their parents. Each is 13 years old.

If you are suffering from Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia or any other blood disease consult your physician about the Belcher Water Baths, Main and O'Fallon streets. Telephone, 232.

SCHOOL DAYS OVER.

Complete List of Normal and High School Graduates.

On Jan. 25 the High and Normal School graduating exercises will take place in Exposition Music Hall. The High School graduates are as follows:

Frances Aid, Mabelle Allen, Mae Emilie Allen, Medora Andrews, Ada Baier, Mesa Barns, Ella Genevieve Barry, Mary Belle Baseler, Hulda M. Borgmeier, Gertrude Laura Botticher, Cornelia A. Broemmelsiek, Grace Burnham, Mary Liguori Campbell, Annie Calvin Carr, Frances M. Casey, Ada Belle Chaney, Lydia J. Cherot, Jeannie F. Cochran, Luicelle Elizabeth Cooper, Zella Zenith Culver, Julia Dyle Curry, Felicitas Diamant, Carrie Alice Ebert, Cecile Feenan, Mamie Finigan, Elizabeth A. Fleming, Helen M. Foy, Mabel Griffith, Lydia Gronemeyer, Isabelle Guthrie, Jane Hamilton, Susie V. Hamilton, Blanche Hammel, Rowena Hampton, Margaret J. Haus, Isabelle N. Hays, Rose Marie Head, Laura Gertrude Heinrich, Lillie Christina Heinrich, Ruth Louise Horner, Kathryne E. Hopkins, Maude Gertrude Hough, Bertha E. Hunter, Susan Marie Hyatt, Pearl Anna Ibers, Grace Darling Jeffrey, Eda Josephine Jones, Cora Frederica Jost, Maud Eveline Kelly, Mamie Josephine Kennedy, Emma Kiefaber, Maud M. Knower, Emma Bertha Krackauer, Harriette Lindas, Jeannette M. Lohrum, Gertrude E. Lyons, Martha Mackey, Jennie E. Macklin, Ida H. Malmsbury, Elizabeth I. Massot, Marie B. McCarthy, Mary E. McCusker, Cecelia A. McGinley, Anna C. McKenna, Julianna McMum, Rosalie L. Menown, Pauline J. Meyer, Mae M. Miller, May Milne, Olive Montgomery, Nellie E. Morris, Nell Grant Nicholson, Amy Nohl, Katie H. O'Brien, Estelle F. Pauley, Margaret B. Phillips, Daisy E. Pipe, Margaret W. Prentis, Emma D. Raven, Libbie R. Ross, Lilly A. Ross, Margaret Alice Ryan, Kathryn B. Scanlan, Annie Schake, Matilda Louisa Schlueter, Anna M. Shaughnessy, Nettie Belle Shryock, Adelaide R. Simmonds, Flora G. Spindler, Lillian Spinney, Lillian M. Stahl, Helen Pomeroy Steele, Antoinette Stickel, Doris A. Strasszacker, Mary C. Sullivan, Annie K. Sweeney, Gertrude C. Tevis, Elizabeth A. Thomas, Mary A. Thompson, E. Olive Turner, Daisy H. Wagner, Katheryn Wayland, Emma L. Wickenden, Mary R. Woods.

Wm. H. Becker, Oscar E. Buder, Rhodes E. Cave, Howard G. Colwell, Wm. D. Docter, Harry A. Hamilton, Robert S. Harbison, Eugene Koenig, Arthur Krone, H. Bertram Maginn, Geo. W. Monroe, Claude A. Morton, Alex. H. Robbins, Paul Tietjens, Alfred Trepp.

The Normal School graduates are: Mary Andrew, Lorena E. Bailey, Helen E. Barrett, Rose Benas, Beulah P. Brickley, Alma I. Bleek, Ella F. Bowen, Annie Cantillon, Esther M. Champlain, Catherine M. Collins, Julia Collins, Emma F. Coulter, Elizabeth F. D'Oench, Louise A. Evans, Nonie M. Furey, Cora A. Garrels, Emma Gebhard, Elizabeth A. Gill, Bertha T. Gratiot, Mary C. Hanratty, Anna P. Harris, Alice T. Herthel, Harriet M. Hinchman, Jennie L. Hulbert, Martha Kalter, Anna M. Kiskaddon, Mayme Kreikenbaum, Emma E. Lange, Augusta Lauff, Ethelyn W. Loring, Henrietta Marbes, Edith Mitchell, Fannie J. Mook, Anna Morris, Josephine Murphy, Johanna O'Leary, Eva G. O'Neill, Emma Kate Owen, Fannie Parthenheimer, Mary M. Peter, Daisy M. Pettigrew, Ada E. Reber, Bessie G. Rice, Annie Saville, Matilda J. Schlierholz, Julia Simpson, Laura Smyth, Bertha S. Stevens, Ella R. Stevens, Annie M. Strodtman, Ella Sullivan, Margaret Sweeney, Ada G. Tanner, Florella Thompson, Adele Thul, Emma Toussaint, Johanna M. Walsh, Emma H. Webber.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Buggy Thieves to Be Sent Here—Skating Accident—Notes.

James Lively and Thomas Matterson, who are accused of stealing a horse and buggy from Dr. John Stack of the East Side, will not be prosecuted in St. Clair County, the authorities having decided to send them to St. Louis, where the theft was committed. They could be prosecuted here for bringing stolen property into the county, but it is thought a better case can be made against them in Missouri.

Bert Bradbury, living with his parents at 1205 Grand avenue, was bady hurt while skating on one of the frozen sloughs. He fell down and struck a tin can, the sharp edges of which cut a six-inch gash across his knee cap. It is feared that the injury may result in a stiff knee.

The Concordia Liederkranz has elected new officers. T. C. Metz is President; Wm. Doehler, Vice-President; Frank Reiss, Recorder; Jacob Bumb, Financier; Henry Stemkoff, Treasurer; Henry Mittenzwei, Collector; Alfred Sternkopf, Librarian; Albert Lageman, Standard Bearer.

Miss Alice Humphrey entertained a small party of friends at her home on Mulliken avenue.

Fr. Tourenbout of Ste. Genevieve, Mo., visited Mr. and Mrs. Peter Joergensen.

The Shakspeare Reading Circle has elected Miss Ura Beckwith President; Miss Mabel White, Vice-President; Miss Bessie Starr, Secretary; E. J. Abt, Treasurer.

R. W. Ropiequet of Belleville will address the Epworth League Sunday night.

Prof. Carl Zittel has been reappointed musical director of the Concordia Liederkranz.

Miss Kate C. Kelly has gone to Alton to visit friends.

BELLEVILLE NEWS.

The City Railway Company's Case—Boy Run Over—Notes.

County Judge Rhoads rendered a decision overruling the motion lately made before him to dismiss the condemnation case of the Belleville City Railway Co., against the East St. Louis & Carondelet Railway Co. The case will be tried Monday.

A 7-year-old son of J. A. Runde, residing on West Main street, was run over by a team in front of his home. He was knocked down and badly bruised and probably injured internally.

Mrs. Catherine Schmidt, aged 51, died at her home, Spring and Second streets.

The Crystal Quartette of Belleville gave a concert at Birkner.

Miss Evangeline Field, aged 22, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Harry Johnston, on South Second street.

Fred A. Roll, formerly of Belleville, was married at Pinckneyville to Miss Anabel Strait.

Fred Glueck was struck in the eye by a piece of steel at the Harrison Machine Works and severely injured.

Marshal Tindale of Princeton is here visiting relations.

Herman Jerold has returned from a trip to Posey.

Fred Beinecke and Martin Germann have gone to St. Louis to reside.

THE ARMED BODY.

Policemen Sent to Jail by Judge Murphy Not Ready for Trial.

The habeas corpus proceedings in the cases of Officers Thomas Dewar, Martin O'Brien and Thomas Murphy, who were fined $50 each and committed to jail for ten days by Judge Murphy of the Court of Criminal Correction on a charge of assaulting a colored prisoner named William Wright about a month ago, came up in the Criminal Court at 10 a. m. and were laid over until next Saturday because of the absence of Attorney Thomas Harvey, the officers' attorney. Attorneys Noland and S. S. Bass, who appeared in the contempt cases of other officers who were fined by Judge Murphy for carrying their weapons in court in violation of his order, were present and informed the Court that they would not appear in the present cases, as they contend that Judge Edmunds has no jurisdiction in the matter other than to pass upon the fact of whether the proceedings in Judge Murphy's court were in conformity with the legal requirements.

WHO OPENED THE LETTER?

Frank Hite Says Someone Tampered With His Mail.

Frank E. Hite has complained to the United States authorities that a letter addressed to him in care of the Alden Vinegar Company, 1000 North Main street, was opened by some officer or employe of that company. Hite was a traveling salesman for the Alden Company for years and on Sept. 18 he forwarded his resignation from Tomah, Wis. He says that early in October H. B. Keeler, of Tomah, hearing that he had resigned, wrote him a letter asking him to induce the Alden company to engage the writer, Keeler, for the vacant position. Hite alleges that Keeler received a reply from the Alden Company dated Oct. 10, giving their terms. When Hite returned to Tomah, a few days later, he met Keeler, who was about to close a contract with the Alden Company as their representative in Wisconsin. Hite says that Keeler referred to the letter which he wrote Hite in care of the Alden Company and Keeler asked Hite why he did not reply in person, instead of merely turning the letter over to the Alden Company. Hite said that he received no letter from Keeler and therefore did not submit one to the Alden Company. As neither Keeler nor Hite knew no means whereby the Alden Company could be acquainted with the contents of Keeler's letter in a legitimate way they concluded that the letter had been opened without authority.

Hite says that Keeler at once made written demand for his letter addressed to Hite, but received no reply from the Alden Company. Keeler then made an affidavit as to the facts and forwarded it to Post-Office Inspector Johnston. When Hite returned to St. Louis in the latter part of December to attend the trial of a civil suit which he had brought in Justice Sheehan's Court against the Alden Company, he had his lawyer, Mr. Hill, of Harvey & Hill, present the facts of the Keeler letter to the United States District Attorney.

Post-Office Inspector Johnston states that he investigated the statements in Keeler's affidavit and was not convinced that the Alden Vinegar Company opened the letter, or had been guilty of any offense in connection with it. He returned the papers to Keeler and refused to have anything more to do with the case.

ARREST OF M'GRATH.

He Was a Bad Robber, With Murderous Tendencies.

Peter McGrath was arrested at 1003 North Broadway Friday night by Officers Roach and Gallagher on suspicion of being one of the parties who on Jan. 8 robbed the till of Grocer Freese at 5900 North Broadway. He was locked up at the Fair Grounds Police Station. Mr. Freese, who identified him, says that McGrath robbed the drawer of $3 while his partner pretended to make a purchase in another part of the store. Mr. Freese says that he saw McGrath behind the counter and gave the alarm. McGrath fired a shot at him before the pair fled. McGrath's companion is supposed to have been a man who roomed at the Kelly House, 1003 North Broadway. He was known there only as "McGrath's partner" and answers to the description given of the second robber.

McGrath's father has been trying to locate his son. The officers who made the arrest would not give him any satisfaction. He made inquiries at the Third District Police Station and at the Four Courts, but nothing was known of the arrest until 11 o'clock, when a report was telephoned to the Four Courts.

William Hancock, proprietor of the Kelly House, says that the McGraths and young Peter's partner were frequently under the influence of liquor. The unknown man "soaked" a revolver, which he said he got from a railroad conductor, with him. He says that the stranger is, in his opinion, a dangerous criminal.

HAS NOT BEEN FOUND.

No Trace of the Missing Carondelet Milling Co. Cashier.

No tidings of Louis J. Lobsinger, the missing bookkeeper of the Carondelet Milling Co., have been received. A story to the effect that the absent bookkeeper had gone on a big drunk and was sobering up with friends at Madison, Ill., was circulated in Carondelet to-day, but upon investigation it proved to be wrong. William McNamee, a brother-in-law of the missing man, told the tale as a joke to the police station clerk at Carondelet, but as soon as it got into circulation people began to place credence in it, with the result that the funny end was lost sight of when the matter reached up-town Saturday morning.

OUT OF DANGER.

The Physicians Say Little Orrick Johns Will Recover.

Orrick Johns, the little 8-year-old son of George S. Johns, who was run down by a Suburban car at Goodfellow avenue Friday afternoon, is reported doing well at his father's home, 5657 Cabanne avenue. The boy's left leg was mangled and crushed nearly to the hip and had to be amputated. The attending physicians say that, although the little fellow's sufferings are intense, he will recover.

Business Troubles.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 12.—The Meridian Mercantile Co. of this city made an assignment in favor of the H. B. Claflin and Durham-Buckley companies of New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Fidelity Loan and Trust Co. of Sioux City, Io., having defaulted Jan. 1, on certain obligations to New York bankers, a committee of creditors were appointed to protect their interests.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 12.—Judge Moon has decided that the Great Western Manufacturing Co.'s works cannot be taken possession of by the District Court receiver.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 12.—M. Berkson and J. Greenburg, proprietors of the Model Shoe Store, which recently assigned, were arrested on a civil process and will be held as witnesses in a suit against the firm.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3¾ cents to two newsboy padrones.

Mellette Ruined.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 12.—The defalcation of Treasurer Taylor of South Dakota seems to have ruined ex-Gov. Melette, which will be a serious blow to this city. J. E. Mellett of this city, a brother of the ex-Governor, has received a letter from his brother saying that he would probably have to commence life over again. Gov. Mellette was one of the wealthiest men in South Dakota, but had about made up his mind to locate in this city as soon as he could dispose of his South Dakota interests. He has made two trips to this city in the last year.

Be Sure and Use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething; 25 cents

Spanish-American Convention.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Groiseard, declared in the Senate that the commercial convention between Spain and the United States relating to the agricultural products of Cuba would probably be concluded in a day of two. Sixty Senators and deputies representing the interested districts approve of the Government's attitude.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3¾ cents to two newsboy padrones.

At Webb City 8 Deg. Below.

WEBB CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—The cold wave struck this city last evening and at 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 8 deg. below zero. This is the coldest here this winter.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Diseases.

Wanted a Change.

From the New York Weekly.

Mr. Wearie: "Have you any magazines published in Kamtchatka or the South Sea Islands?"

Newsman: "N-o. Won't you have one of the American or European magazines?"

Mr. Wearie: "Thanks, no. I am getting a little tired of Napoleon Bonaparte."

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

ALL MUST PAY.

Only One Way to Evade Collection of Income Tax.

It Is to Repeal That Section of the Tariff Bill.

THIS IS THE POSITIVE STATEMENT OF SENATOR GORDON.

The People Are Being Misled as to the Power and Scope of the Law—Whether the Appropriation in the Urgent Deficiency Bill Is Passed or Defeated Makes Little Difference—Tax Can Be Collected Anyway.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Gordon of Georgia, in conversation with other Senators, calls attention to certain very important provisions of the income tax, which compel tax-payers to make returns and pay their taxes upon incomes whether the pending appropriation passes or not.

"The defeat," he said, "of the appropriation bill will not defeat the collection of the income tax from the people. Under sec. 29 of the law all persons and corporations with incomes above $3,500 are required to make returns according to the form prescribed by the Revenue Department and the Secretary of the Treasury. This is made the duty of the citizens, and the mere failure of Congress to appropriate money for the more effective collection of the income tax cannot, of course, defeat the operation of the law nor the attaching of a heavy penalty, provided for on the failure to make such returns.

"The only possible way for the opponents of the income tax to save the people from paying this tax is to repeal the law itself. The mere withholding of the appropriation asked will have no effect whatever, except, perhaps, to deceive the uninformed and beguile them into a feeling of security and to neglect compliance with the plain requirements of the law itself.

"Those who hope to escape the payment of the income tax through failure of Congress to make the appropriation asked for, and who are thus led to neglect making their returns at the time fixed by law, will find themselves involved in 50 per cent heavier taxes and will be compelled to pay them.

"Failure by Congress to appropriate money to collect the income tax will not prevent such collection, and it is wrong to the people to mislead them on this matter."

SENATE DEBATE.

After Some Preliminaries Teller Spoke on the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Senate galleries were fairly filled to-day in anticipation of a speech by Senator Gorman on the currency question, in which, it was thought that he would propose some solution of the problem from a Senate standpoint. It was expected, also, that Senator Quay would speak, as he had before him on his desk a roll of papers which looked like one of his formidable and carefully prepared speeches for which he is noted. Senator Wilson of Iowa appeared on the floor for the first time this session, after a long illness. Gov. Foster of Louisiana was also on the floor, being introduced by Senator Blanchard.

When the routine proceedings were out of the way, Mr. Cockrell called up the urgent deficiency bill.

The presiding officer, Mr. Harris, explained the parliamentary situation coming over from yesterday. Mr. Hill had offered an amendment to the income fund for collecting the income tax, so that the legality of the tax would be referred to the courts. The chair had ruled out the amendment on a pointof order.

Mr. Hill appealed from the decision of the Chair, and Mr. Morgan moved to lay the appeal on the table. In order to permit the Senators to further discuss the income tax, Mr. Morgan agreed to withdraw his motion and postpone the vote on Mr. Hill's appeal.

Mr. Teller of Colorado (Rep.) then addressed the Senate in support of a continuance of the income tax. He pointed to the large Treasury deficits, which had been temporarily met yb bond issues. The gold supply was down to $77,000,000, and was rapidly disappearing. Any proposition to do away with the income tax, therefore, should be accompanied by a plan to raise the revenues that the Government required. Mr. Teller gave it as his opinion that the income tax would become permanent, even though it was limited to five years by the present law. He believed that it was such an equitable tax that the people would insist upon its continuance.

SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS.

Dockery's Plan to Unite Bureaus and Save Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Dockery, the moving factor of the Dockery Commission, says he does not think there will be sufficient time at the present session to carry out the plan contemplated by the commission for reorganization of the system of surveying public lands. The plan before the commission was to consolidate three bureaus, which are now practically duplicating the work of each other. These are the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Surveying Branch of the General Land Office. It had been hoped to merge these into one bureau, probably the Geological Survey, under one head, to be known as Surveyor General. After thus simplifying the organization the purpose was to reform the system itself. At present the surveys of public land are let by contract, but the change contemplated doing away with the entire work of the consolidated bureau. Another change was in the simplifying of the system in local land offices.

The House Committee on Appropriations is also considering a plan of reforming the survey system. It is not as comprehensive a reform as the Dockery Commission has considered, but is an application of the plan to the work of the Land Office. The need of the change was recommended by Secretary of the Interior Smith and the Commissioner of the Land Office in their annual reports. The latter said:

"At present the United States goes over large unsurveyed areas in the West twice and even three times. The topographic branch of the Geological Survey is at work making maps of great areas in the West. Oftentimes after the Coast and Geodetic Survey have covered the same region by triangulation, and at the same time that these parties are covering the country into squares, provided by our system of rectangular system of public land surveys, for purposes of disposition under the public land laws. It appears to me on the face of it that this system means a waste of energy, of time and of money; that there is no good reason why the topographic work and the land survey work may not be done at the same time by the same party in very little longer time than is now required to do the topographic work. Should this system be adopted, it would not be necessary for any contract to be entered into nor any of these delays incident to the making of the contract."

Acting on this suggestion, an estimate of $160,000 has been made for combining these surveys under the direction of the Geological Survey, and the abolition of contract surveys. As yet, however, the Appropriation Committee has not passed on the question, but will take it up as a part of the sundry civil appropriation bill now under consideration.



LUXURIANT HAIR

WITH a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by the CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. It clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, and nourishes the roots. It not only preserves, purifies and beautifies the hair, but imparts a brilliancy and freshness to the complexion and softness to the hands unequalled by other skin soaps.

Sold everywhere. Price, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.



ECZEMA, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, Skin Diseases and Facial Blemishes removed. Regular Physicians. Consultation free; office or letter. John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, Union Trust Building, St. Louis. Branches in New York, Boston, Phila., Chicago. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

COMFORT AND EASE.

GO TO McNICHOL'S, FRIENDS.

You may talk about great riches,
And of fame and hope and joy;
But none of these can count at all
With a happy home, my boy.
You may travel East and travel West,
By land, balloon or sea;
But the choicest thing you'll ever find
Is that which came to me.

I never was contented.
I grew up a lonely man;
'Till I took a wife and made a home
On this—McNichol's plan.
I had no heavy purse of gold;
I had no friends to speak
To get me started on my way,
But I learned to pay each week.

At first it may seem funny,
And you'll doubt the thing, of course,
Until your wife will threaten
To leave and talk divorce.
She wants a home—don't blame her,
That's why she took a man—
And happiness and joy both go
With Mac's installment plan.

The goods he sells are finer
Than you've seen in many a day;
His furniture and carpets,
For which you weekly pay—
And bric-a-brac, stoves, dishes,
Chairs, curtains, pictures, all—
Will be so gay and handsome,
That you'd like to send or call

To every homeless man you know and say: "Go get a home on the installment plan from

(Trade Mark) **The Only McNICHOL,**

1015, 1022, 1024 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—It is true, every word of it, that you can furnish a beautiful house, flat or rooms on time credit, and buy the very best furniture, carpets, curtains, bedding, baby cribs and carriages, dishes, pictures, clocks, lamps, shades, refrigerators, coal, gas and oil stoves, ranges, etc.

McNichol keeps solid goods for the least cost.

VEST'S FINANCE BILL.

Chief Provisions of the Measure Introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Senator Vest has completed his financial bill and introduced it in the Senate. Senator Mills and others gave valuable assistance. Its provisions are, in brief, as follows:

The bill porvides that all Treasury notes and gold and silver certificates shall be destroyed, and an equivalent amount of notes payable in standard gold and silver coin shall be issued and paid out instead of the notes. No coin note of larger denomination than $5,000 nor smaller than $10 shall be issued, and the denomination larger than $50 shall not exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the coin notes outstanding at any time. The coin notes are to be legal tender for all debts.

The second section repeals all laws which authorize the owners of gold or silver bullion to deposit it and receive gold or silver certificates, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to receive no more coin or bullion in the future.

Section 3 provides that the gold certificates now outstanding are to be paid in gold coin and the silver certificates in standard silver coin or coin notes. If the gold in the Treasury amounts to less than $100,000,000, exclusive of that necessary to redeem gold certificates, they are to be redeemed in silver coins; if more than $100,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury in the exercise of his discretion may redeem in either gold or silver coin.

Section 4 makes it unlawful for any national bank to issue bank notes or currency, and all acts authorizing such issue are repealed. It is made the duty of the Secretary within twelve months to sell the United States bonds deposited in the Treasury by notional banks to secure the circulation in the case of national banks retiring their circulation or going out of business, and after redeeming in the coin notes hereby authorized the outstanding notes or currency as provided by the national bank act, the surplus is to be also paid in the coin notes to the bank owning the bonds in the amounts respectively due them.

Section 5 requires the Secretary of the Treasury to have coined as fast as possible the silver bullion held in the Treasury, purchased under the Sherman act of 1890, including the gain or seigniorage, and this coin is to be used in the payment of public expenditures and for the redemption of the coin notes authorized by this act.

Section six provides that when the revenues of the Government are not sufficient to meet its current expenses the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue a sufficient amount of coin notes to cover this deficiency, and all laws authorizing the future issues of interest-bearing bonds of the United States are repealed, except as otherwise provided. The section also provides that if the gold in the Treasury at the time the act shall take effect does not amount to $100,000,000, exclusive of that held to redeem gold certificates, the Secretary is directed to sell United States bonds at not less than par, in gold coin, bearing not to exceed 3 per cent interest, redeemable after five years, but no greater amount of such bonds are to be sold than may be necessary to procure for the Treasury the full amount of $100,000,000 in gold.

Section 7 provides that silver bullion brought to any mint of the United States for coinage shall be received and coined into standard dollars of 412½ grains, but no deposit of silver bullion of less value than $100 shall be received, nor shall any bullion be received that is so base as to be unsuited for the operations of the mint. The Director of the Mint is to retain as seigniorage and cover into the Treasury the difference between the New York market price and the coined value of the bullion, and this is to be paid out by the Secretary of the Treasury in the current expenditures of the Government.

Rights of Foreigners in Honduras

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—One article of the new constitution of Honduras which has just gone into effect, as reported by United States Consul Burchard at Ruatan, provides that foreigners cannot have recourse to diplomatic intervention except in cases of denials of justice. A judgment or sentence not favorable to the claimant shall be understood as a denial of justice, and if reclamations are not conducted in a friendly manner and cause damage to the country, the claimants will lose the right to remain in Honduras.

CRIME IN BRIEF.

CAMDEN, Ark., Jan. 12.—Oscar Matlock, implicated by Simpson in his confession to robbery of the St. Louis Southwestern, is under arrest here.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 12.—Daniel J. Swearingen, a Populist editor, was sentenced to imprisonment for a year and fined $50 for publishing and sending by mail obscene reflections on his townsmen.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 12.—W. O. Wilkerson and Mike Davis, escaped burglar and murderer, passed near Warrensburg.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 12.—Gov. Stone offered $300 reward for Mike Davis' recapture.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 12.—Three masked men tortured Maurice Hoar, a farmer, for $45 and escaped.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Jan. 12.—Lee Williams, colored, a desperate escaped jailbird, was surrounded while in a cabin with only one door by several officers. Williams ran out and killed Marshal Crenshaw with birdshot. He escaped to the adjoining swamp. Williams is thought to have been wounded.

O'NEIL, Neb., Jan. 12.—The committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to report upon the advisability of offering a reward of $3,000 for the abductors and probably murderers of Barrett Scott have not acted. A posse is still searching for the body.

MORTUARY MATTERS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 12.—Representative Lee Clow of Clark County was stricken with paralysis in the lobby of the Capitol Hotel Friday afternoon and died at 7:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—James Conley, the "Hermit of St. Mary's," died Friday night in the church, at Wabash avenue and Eldredge Court, where he had lived for fifteen years, subsisting on one meal a day.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 12.—Assistant Naval Constructor George W. Street, U. S. N., died at San Francisco of pneumonia.

SELMA, Ala., Jan. 12.—Dr. Braxton Shields was found dead in his drug store. Heart failure is the probable cause.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 12.—Landon H. Farr, advertising solicitor, dropped dead on his way home from work.

PRINCETON, Ill., Jan. 12.—Cyrus Sweet of Buda, Bureau County, dropped dead from heart failure. He was 74 years old.

WHITEHALL, Ill., Jan. 12.—W. B. Richardson, cashier of the Farmers and Traders' Bank at Manchester, died after a very brief illness.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan 12.—The Cincinnati Suspender Co. made an assignment to President Smith. Liabilities, $20,000; assets, $6,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC.

To-Night at 8.

MR. GEORGE EDWARDES' COMPANY

From the Prince of Wales Theater, London, in

"A GAIETY GIRL."

Matinee and Night, Sunday, Jan. 13,

BLACK PATTI

GRAND OPERATIC ORGANIZATION.

Matinee Prices..........25c and 50c
Evening Prices..........25c, 50c, 75 and $1

MONDAY, JANUARY 14—

Mr. Sothern.

Repertoire—Monday, Tuesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee—A Way to Win a Woman. Wednesday Night—Lord Chumley. Thursday night—The Highest Bidder. Friday Evening and Sat. Mat.—Capt. Letterblair. Saturday Night—Maister of Woodbarrow.

SEATS ON SALE.

HAVLIN'S—TO-NIGHT A GREEN GOODS MAN.

SUNDAY MATINEE—LOST IN NEW YORK

THE HAGAN { JOSEPH MURPHY IN THE DONAGH.

Next week—Hopkins' Transoceanics. Tel. 771.

STANDARD THEATER.

TO-NIGHT AT 8.

GRENIER'S GILT EDGE SPECIALTY CO.

12 Star Acts—Best in America.
SEE "EDWINA," THE SENSATION.
Next week—Harry Williams' Own Company.

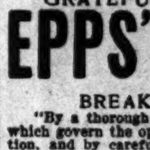
GRAND Opera-House.

STUART ROBSON.

TO-NIGHT,

The Henrietta.

Next Week—ALLADIN, JR.



HOPKINS' POPE'S THEATER.

Continuous Show—1 to 11.
Dramatic Co. in
THE WAGES OF SIN.
The World-Famous Acrobats, the Nelsons. 10—All-Star Variety Acts—10. Prices 10c, 20c, 30c.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE partnership heretofore existing between J. W. Roegner and Fred G. Bartold in the Monarch Meat and Vegetable Market, at No. 507 North Jefferson avenue, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, said Fred G. Bartold retiring and said J. W. Roegner becoming sole proprietor. All liabilities of the firm will be paid by him and all accounts due the firm are payable to him.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TEST FOR SPOOKS.

A New York Man's Patent Cage for Spiritualistic Mediums.

MRS. MINNIE WILLIAMS STIRS UP A ROW AMONG BELIEVERS.

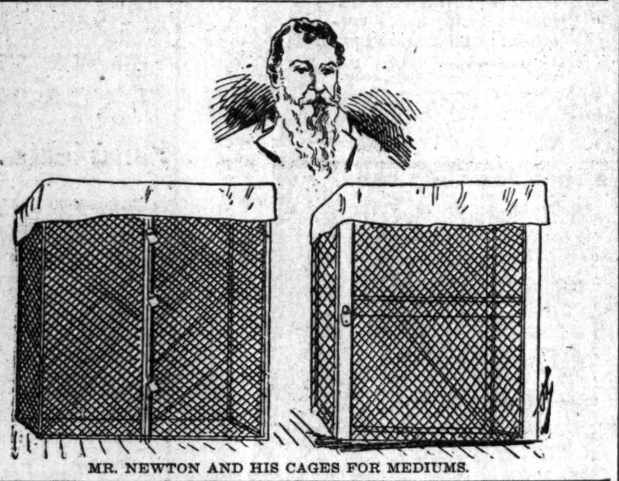
She Has Lost Prestige Since Her Exposure in Paris—Mr. Newton, an Inventor of a Wire Cabinet, Anxious to Have Her Try Her Powers Therein—Wonderful Things He Has Seen.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—There is a great row among the disciples of spiritualism in this city over the pretensions of Mrs. Minnie Williams, the alleged medium whose fake seances were exposed in Paris, and the story cabled to America a few months ago. The row now raging in New York is between the Spiritualists who believe in Mrs. Williams' powers and factions who denounce her as an imposter.

When Mrs. Williams went to Paris last October, Angus G. Macdonald went as her manager. Macdonald is a stout man, about 45 years of age, well known to Spiritualists in New York and Brooklyn. In Paris Mrs. Williams and Macdonald put up at the boarding house of Mme. Raulot on the Rue Hamelin.

Mrs. Williams' methods being suspected, a trap was laid for her by fourteen persons. While the "spirits" were materializing during a seance, a tall Swede pinioned Macdonald, and young Seymane, the son of the publisher of the French Spiritualistic organ, seized Mrs. Williams. She was in man's attire. Masks, dolls and wigs were found in her cabinet; the exposure was complete.



MR. NEWTON AND HIS CAGES FOR MEDIUMS.

The fourteen people who made the exposure wrote a letter to Light, the organ of the London Spiritualists, describing Mrs. Williams' methods and denouncing her. She wrote an answer to Light, declaring the whole affair a plot to ruin her. Macdonald also wrote to Light, vigorously defending Mrs. Williams as a true medium and an honest woman.

Macdonald returned to New York with the woman about six weeks ago. He accompanied her to the door of her house. Last Wednesday night, at a meeting of the New York Psychical Society at its hall, No. 114 West Fourteenth street, Macdonald, to the amazement of Mrs. Williams and her friends, utterly repudiated her. He made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"I went to Europe and spent my own money, and left my business in the hands of others. But I wanted to do what was right, honest, fair and square for those who wished the demonstration of the truths of spiritualism on the other side. I would rather have had my right hand drop from me than do anything to bring reproach upon myself or my people. I have my own previous reputation to sustain, not that of some charlatan traveling to make money under false pretenses. I wish I could persuade every man and woman to keep away from materializing mediums in future. If any one here is a friend to Mrs. Williams, he is welcome to tell her what I say, and I can prove what I say."

That started the row. On the one side is the First Spiritualist Society of New York, led by Henry J. Newton, for twenty years its President, which supports Mrs. Williams. On the other is the New York Psychical Society, of which Joseph E. Snipes is President, before which Macdonald made his recantation, and virtually affirmed everything charged against Mrs. Williams by the people who exposed her in Paris.

Mrs. Williams has resumed business at the old stand. She has formed what she calls the Psychic Union, and she gives seances every Wednesday evening and on every other evening that people will pay admission to them. But to join the charmed circle it is necessary so have an introduction from some tried friend of the medium. In a word, she must be assured that no light will be flashed upon her and that no one will attempt to seize the visitors from spirit land who "kindly oblige."

Henry J. Newton is firm in his belief in Mrs. Williams. And this is the stranger because Mr. Newton is skeptical about materializing mediums. Mr. Newton has been investigating the phenomena of spiritualism for thirty years. He has come to the conclusion that when a medium can materialize spirits under the conditions he imposes he will believe in the spirits, but only then.

So, to insure himself against fraud, Mr. Newton has his own outfit for materialization. He showed it to the reporter. In the back room of the third story of his house, No. 128 West Forty-second street, stood one double cage and one single cage. The double cage was made of stout wire, such as screens for plate glass windows are made of. It is divided into two compartments, each about six feet high, three feet deep and two and a half feet wide. One half of the cage has a door which Mr. Newton fastens with three padlocks passed through rings. The other half has no door. When a medium will submit to his conditions Mr. Newton locks her in behind the door and then seats himself by the other half of the cage. Then, after covering the whole arrangement with a cloth, he says in effect: "Go ahead and materialize."

"Only two mediums have been able to materialize spirits under these conditions," said Mr. Newton, who is plainly a sincere man, "believing only what he knows," as he puts it. "I have seen the spirits come trooping out from this compartment four and five at a time," and Mr. Newton pointed to the doorless half of the cage.

Then Mr. Newton, in a perfectly serious manner, told how one medium dematerialized herself out of the second cage, which was like the other, except that it had a wooden frame and the wire netting was not so fine. This medium, not satisfied with summoning spirits, emerged from the cage at her own sweet will, coming from it and returning to it through the interstices of the wire netting, which were large enough to admit the passage of a mouse.

Once the medium, who had a cold, was locked in cage, wearing Mr. Newton's ulster. She dematerialized herself and came out, leaving the ulster. After that wonder Mr. Newton reverently determined never to unlock the cage again. But he wanted his ulster, so the medium obligingly re-entered the locked cage and threw the garment out through the wire and the cloth that covered it.

Mr. Newton said he had seen this medium throw her shoes out of this cage without injuring the netting in the least. He had also seen her back up against the cage and "melt" into it, so to speak. The old gentleman added that he did not really expect any one to believe these things, because he said they had happened, but he himself had seen them, and so believed the evidence of his senses.

Mr. Newton then spoke of Mrs. Williams: "Four times," said he, "I have tested her powers in a room twenty miles from here. She materialized spirits from behind a curtain hung in one of the angles of the room. They came out two at a time. One of them was a mere child, not half so tall as Mrs. Williams. Another was 'Pinky,' an Aztec child, who has dwelt in the spirit world for 500 years. 'Pinky' looked beautiful. She had a gold star in her forehead, a gold girdle around her waist and gold stars on the slippers she wore."

"Has Mrs. Williams accepted your conditions and materialized spirits from your cage?" asked the reporter.

"No," said Mr. Newton, shaking his head almost mournfully. "She is a very proud, high-strung woman, and she seems to regard my request to go into the cage as an insult to her. But," he added, more hopefully, "I think she will go in the cage."

KNICKERBOCKER BLUE BLOOD.

The Blue Book of Holland Does Not Contain Any New York Names.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, January 2.—It is generally believed in America that many families who, with pride, call themselves Knickerbockers, are descendants of Dutch nobles. This is a mistake, for the Knickerbockers cannot prove that their ancestors belonged to the Dutch nobility. Open the blue-book of Holland; among the 650 names there written not one was borne by a Knickerbocker.

Does this mean that they were of obscure origin? Not necessarily, but the majority of the first Dutch colonists in New Amsterdam were modest burghers or small farmers. However, there were a few government officials, who ranked with the patricians and had coats-of-arms. In Holland a patrician is not a nobleman, but one whose ancestors, for generations, have been magistrates or held high positions under government, in fact, a patrician is a notable burgher. When, in olden times, there were corps equestres, patricians were not admitted in these corporations. The corps equestres were composed exclusively of nobles, and these had the first places in all ceremonies. Each of the United Provinces had corps equestres, and in the States General of the Dutch Republic these corps equestres were represented by the Constant de Rebecque family at Amiens.

There is an old Dutch saying:

"Wassenaer de ondste,
Arket de stontste,
Egmont de rykste
Brederode de edelste."

This means that the Wassenaer family was the most ancient, the Arket family the most courageous, Egmont the wealthiest and Brederode the most noble. These four families are extinct, with the exception of a younger branch of the Counts van Wassenaer. As I have said, there are few genuine Dutch families whose origin is lost in the "night of time."

At the court of The Hague there are many nobles, but the majority are of recent creation. However, this fact does not prevent a most exclusive aristocratic society.

Only in Friseland do we find those who may be called "nobles de race." These jealously preserve old traditions and intermarry. This respect shown by one caste for its origin must console us for the mesaliances so frequent in the rest of Europe.

BARONESS ALTHEA SALVADOR.

Hubby's New Cigars.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

She got out of her carriage and walked into the cigar store, at the same time unfastening her sealskin coat.

"I want a box of cigars for my husband, please. Let me see all kinds."

"Now, here are some Key West goods we can sell for $8, and here are domestics from that down to $2.50," said the obliging clerk.

She looked at them carefully.

"You may wrap up that box at $2.50," said she, with dignity. "I like the shade better. It will about match his smoking jacket."

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.



Public Sentiment Takes Another Crack at the Policy of Compromise and Concession.

USE BLASTING POWDER.

Methods Resorted to by Would-Be Sportsmen in Hunting Rabbits.

From the New Castle Courant.

Well posted sportsmen have informed us that the prayers of the rabbit have at last been answered. For years and years he has been passing the winter months, sitting in the long grass or tangled brush heaps, with his eye on the sun and hoping against hope that there would be no snow until time with him should end. He had no enemy so deadly as the snow. It revealed his slightest movement, and its downy covering hid from sight the acorn and the grass. But his time of waiting is now past.

It is said that the increase in rabbits this season will be frightful. There has been no snow to speak of until recently, and the last few years have been good ones for rabbits anyway. Farmers are loud in complaints of damages done to young fruit trees and soft garden plants, and the farmer who will respect the game law so far as rabbits are concerned is not often found. They are dispatched with stones, clubs, ferrets and some geniuses have invented a method of blasting them out of their holes. A whole colony is holed up, and a little charge of powder in a flask is let down into the hole. A long fuse is attached and then stones are packed tightly into the hole. The fuse is lighted, and the "sportsman" retires a few feet to watch the discharge. Ten to fifteen rabbits are a very usual return from the blasting process per hour, and our sportsmen feel sure that this improvement has come to stay.

Prominent local sportsmen have found this latter method much more reliable and productive of results than powder or shot, or even ferrets, and a brisk demand for half pint flasks has been noted. These sportsmen now use their flasks twice, and they begin to feel as never before that a flask is the only thing needed to perfect a man in sportsmanship. Many rabbits are so tame that they can be killed with the empty flask without any outlay of powder by simply knocking them over as they sit or run. It is hoped that the noble trade of nimrod in keeping down the rabbit plague may be suitably recognized by all good people.

Thought to Make Silk of Cotton.

From the Chicago Times.

A party of Congressmen were relating reminiscences the other day of attempts to make, proverbially speaking, a silk purse out of a sow's ear. "It is curious," said Representative Meyer of Louisiana, "how men will be taker in by schemes transparently impossible. I knew a man once who was gulled out of $100,000 in the hope of making silk out of cotton. He listened to the plausible talk of an adventurer, who claimed to have discovered how the transformation could be accomplished, and he was not convinced of his folly until he had expended almost his entire fortune. The man had more money than common sense."

THE FAILURE OF A JOKE.

WINTER STORIES OF THE SUMMER PAST AND GONE.



FIERCE KURDS.

Graphic Description of Their Outrages Upon Armenians.

THE PERFIDIOUS TURKISH GOVERNMENT AIDS THE MURDERERS.

Christians Subjected to Plunder and Butchery by the Savage Tribes—Noble Defense of Their Cause—Their Final Defeat and Butchery.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A letter has been received by Mr. Haigag Equinian, an Armenian, of No. 11 Frankfort street, from a friend in Armenia, which gives a history of the events leading up to the late massacre in Sassoun. No such account has yet been printed.

Since 1880 Sassoun has been a field of fire and blood. Previous to that time the Armenian inhabitants of that district dwelt in peace and harmony with the Kurds. Although of different religious faiths—the Armenians being Christians and the Kurds being, for the most part, Mahomedans—each worshipped according to his belief and allowed the other the same privilege. They had their little religious disagreements, but socially and politically they were united against the Turkish Government, which they deemed oppressive in its system of taxation.

During the year 1880 the Turkish officials, becoming discouraged in their ineffectual attempt to collect the exorbitant and ever increasing tax which the Government levied upon the people, determined upon stratagem as a solution of the problem. To this end a number of religious sheiks were sent among the Kurds to sow the seeds of discord. These priests pointed out to the simple-minded and bigoted Kurds that the Armenians were their natural enemies, and that it was the pleasure of Allah and the command of the Prophet that they should be persecuted.

The efforts of the sheiks were successful, and now the half-savage Kurds were united in sympathy with the Government and against the Christians.

The Governor of Bitlis has the honor of being the ruling spirit in bringing about this state of affairs. One of these priests was Sheik Taib, who was the right hand of Moussa Bey in his barbarous career. From this time on persecutions and assassinations were the common lot of the Armenians. Massacre followed massacre in rapid succession. Finally the Armenians were driven to desperation, and, deserting their homes in the valleys, took refuge in the high and almost inaccessible fastnesses of the mountains.

In 1891 the Turkish Government sent an army of 2,000 men, with cannon, to suppress the handful of Armenians who had grown defiant in their impregnable position, but even this army, backed by artillery, was powerless to dislodge the hardy mountaineers, who, besides being natural warriors, had the advantage of the most impregnable natural fortifications it would be possible to find.

Dalvorek, the village to which the Sassounians had fled, is on a plateau near the summit of one of the loftiest mountains in Sassoun, and only reached by a narrow, toilsome defile. As the soldiers attempted to scale the heights the villagers threw stones down upon the advancing columns, and they were repulsed, and at length compelled to abandon the siege.

It was necessary to return to the valleys for the purpose of cultivation and the herding of their flocks, and as soon as the soldiery ceased to harass them the Armenians resumed their peaceful occupations. They were still subjected to the periodical visitations of the marauding Kurds, but so long as they were free from the attacks of the Turkish soldiers they contrived to eke out a precarious existence.

In July, 1894, the Governor of Mouch, the vilayet, or division, of which Sassoun is a sub-division, notified the Sassounians that the tax-gatherers were to call upon them. The latter returned word that they had nothing to give, owing to the incessant pillagings of the Kurds. The Governor thereupon dispatched a body of 300 men, which was reinforced by several tribes of Kurds, to collect the tax by force of arms. But this expedition, like the previous one, was unsuccessful. The Sassounians, anticipating the results of their message, had again taken refuge in the dizzy heights of Dalvorek, from which it was impossible to dislodge them.

The Governor was exasperated. He was more determined than ever to punish the rebellious infidels, as the Christians are called. But circumstances were against him. First of all, his forces were handicapped by a deep, swift, dangerous river, which travels at the foot of the mountain, and which had to be crossed before the pass leading to Dalvorek could be reached. The river had once been bridged, but the bridge had been destroyed by the Armenians during the siege of 1891. It was therefore necessary, before he could hope to effect anything, for the Governor to rebuild the bridge. But no sooner had the work begun before the Sassounians charged down the steep defile, and after a fierce battle, in which a number were killed on both sides, the Turks and Kurds were repulsed and put to flight.

At about the same time of this occurrence trouble arose in Schenck, another Sassounian village. A Kurd tribe had stolen a flock of sheep belonging to Armenians and murdered the shepherd. The villagers called upon the dwellers of neighboring villages to assist them in recovering the sheep. Nearly all responded, and the flock was finally recovered. But the affair had the effect of embittering the Kurdish tribes against the Christians tenfold, and they called upon all the neighboring tribes to join them in wreaking vengeance upon the "hated infidels—the enemy of the Prophet."

The tribes gathered from far and near, and the village of Schenck was surrounded by lusty and bloodthirsty barbarians. But, like Dalvorek, Schenck is situated at an almost inaccessible altitude, and the besiegers found themselves balked. To attempt to ascend the steep and narrow pass was to invite destruction, as the villagers poured down upon them a perfect cataract of stones. Still bent upon vengeance, however, the Kurds appealed to the Governor, representing that they were being persecuted by the hated Christians.

In response 2,500 soldiers were sent from the villages and city of Erzerum and 500 from the city of Bitlis. Armed with howitzers, with which they thought they could scale the heights, and reinforced by the numerous tribes of Kurds, this formidable army marched upon the Sassounians.

Meanwhile all the dwellers of the valleys and those of Schenck had fled to the village of Dalvorek, it being the most unapproachable point in Sassoun. Time and again would the columns charge up the narrow gorge and attempt to face the torrent of stones that rained from the dizzy heights and were as often beaten back, leaving a train of dead and wounded.

This, it will be remembered, was in July last, and from that time on Dalvorek has been in a state of siege. At length their provisions gave out and the Sassounians were starved into submission. But when the surrender was made and the soldiers took possession of the village, what was the result? Instead of punishing the insurgents and giving bread to the starving innocent ones, the Governor ordered or encouraged the soldiers and Kurds to massacre the helpless people—men, women and children—and plunder them of the little they possessed.

The accompanying portraits are of Hassan Ager and Tahir Bey, two of the most bloodthirsty of the Kurdish tribes.

Moussa Bey, the friend of Sheik Taib, was guilty a few years ago of abducting a beautiful Armenian girl for the harem of his brother. The girl's father called upon his friends and finally succeeded in recovering his daughter. In retaliation, Moussa Bey and his tribe took the father from his house at night, carried him into the mountains and burned him alive. The case was reported to the Turkish Government, but nothing was ever done about it.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

It Seemed as If the Hand of Providence Interfered.

From the Chicago News.

We were rolling logs down a bluff into the St. John River, below Grand Falls, said a lumberman. The bluff was about forty rods up from the river, steep, and worn pretty smooth by the log-rolling. A log started over the brink would roll with tremendous velocity down the sharp descent. Toward the foot of the hill there was a slight ridge, and now and then a log would strike it and go bounding into the air and land well out in the river.

It was a dry time that May and the rolling logs made dusty work. The dust was so thick sometimes that we almost lost sight of the logs before they reached the bottom. If a log was started right, it generally followed a pretty straight course down the bluff; but once in awhile a crooked one went slewing, or another would get the advantage of the roller and start off end first and so roll on a curve, and generally not reach the bottom, but lodge perhaps half way down. Someone would then have to go down and dislodge it.

One day a crooked log slewed and lodged. Tim Field went down to straighten it and send it on its course. While he was thus engaged two men came up with a log. They stopped on the brink and waited for Tim to get out of the way, balancing their big log with their "peevies."

They were bending forward watching Tim, when somehow one of the "peevies" slipped and the log started. The second man withdrew his tool to save himself from being hurled along with it. A cry of alarm broke from them:

"Tim! Oh Tim! Look out!"

There was no time for the poor fellow to jump aside, and no human power could save him from being crushed by that huge descending log. We stood, horror-stricken, peering over the edge of the bluff.

Downward rolled the log, a cloud of dust rising in its wake. For a dozen rods it rolled, gaining velocity as it descended, and then suddenly it struck a rock or some obstruction and gave a great bound, high over Tim's head, and struck the ground below, whence it rolled and tumbled to the foot.

Tim was untouched.

Although we rolled thousands of logs down that same bluff, I never saw a second log bound into the air like that one. It seemed to us that the hand of Providence had interfered.

DISTANCE POWER TRANSMISSION.

Twelve Hundred Horse-Power Carried Eighteen Miles.

A writer in the Electrical Review gives some noted instances of long-distance water power transmission, included among these being three pairs of turbine water-wheels at the falls of Juanacatlan, Mexico, each of which is rated at 600 horse-power, or, approximately, an aggregate of 1,800 for the three pairs. Two pairs only are in constant use, the other pair being held as a reserve power, and for use in case of accident in the motive power plant. Now, the distance over which the power is transmitted is nearly eighteen miles, the plant being situated over seventeen miles from Guadalajara, one of the largest cities in Mexico, to which point the power is carried and the electric lighting of the city is accomplished by it. The twenty-inch turbines in this case are placed under a head of sixty feet, and are of very perfect construction, the wheel or runner proper being made of bronze, the shafts of the best hammered scrap wrought iron, and other parts requiring strength being of steel. The transmission of the power from the turbine is made to an immediate line shaft; from that the power is taken to the generators, and this is acomplished by the modern hemp rope improved transmission. The ropes are of the continuous style, passing from a groove in the pulley on the main power line, and from that groove returning to an adjacent groove on the water-wheel pulley, thence to another groove on the main line, thus returning back and forth until sixteen grooves are filled on the water-wheel shaft. The power is taken from the pair of water-wheels by two of the rope pulleys, one placed on each side of the pair of wheels—the same arrangement, of course, being observed in both of the other pair of wheels.



Sassoun Mountains, Where the Armenian Massacres Took Place—Dalvorak on the Left.

The Irony of Fame.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

"A friend of mine reads a little, but not as much as he should," said a budding Cincinnati literary genius the other day.

"Why?" was asked.

"Well, not long ago I was in his room and the talk turned on books. 'Have you a mechanical turn of mind?' he asked, taking a volume of Kipling's 'Many Inventions' from his table. 'If you have, take this and read it; I don't know where I got it. I haven't any taste for machinery of any kind—don't understand that sort of thing.'"

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

What He Would Do.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"You've had a hard time of it, Swiggles. You have a right to be a cynic and a misanthrope. If I had such a grudge against the human race as you had I'd find a way to get even."

"What would you do, Birkenhead?"

"I'd become a dentist."



THE SMALLER, THE BETTER

—if you can only be sure that a small pill will do you as much good. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are smaller than any others, sugar-coated, easier to take and easier in the way they act—and yet they really do you more good. Their refined and concentrated vegetable extracts act upon the liver in a natural way that lasts. They have a peculiar strengthening effect on the intestines. They not only relieve, but permanently cure.

In every liver, stomach, and bowel disorder—Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Windy Eructations, "Risings of Food," Sick or Bilious Headache, Sour Stomach—they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

PIERCE Guarantees a CURE

THE EMPRESS CATHERINE.

Lovers and Statecraft of the Great Woman.

SHE WAS A FEMALE NAPOLEON.

Written for the Post-Dispatch.

"The Romance of an Empress," published by Mr. Hienemann, in London, and the Messrs. Appleton in New York, was one of the most striking and most interesting books of the year that gave it birth. M. K. Walewski, the author, has been sufficiently appreciative of the success of that volume to follow it by another with the same heroine—Catherine II., of Russia. It is not easy to follow a success with a success, but M. Walewski has done it in "The Story of a Throne," which has not yet appeared in this country.

Catherine II. was one of the most extraordinary personalities in history, and it would take a good many books to exhaust the interest in her private and public life. In the present volume M. Walewski shows us more of the material with which she worked, her counselors, who, chosen at random from the people, were molded to her purpose. These he divides into two classes —the men of thought and the men of action.

PANIN THE VOLUPTUARY.

The man who served Catherine best during the early part of her reign, was Panin, in whom were united all the qualities of diplomatist and voluptuary. Catherine kept him long after she was tired of him, because he was necessary to her.

"Though Catherine was for a long time bent on check-mating him on every occasion, with a view to gradually dislodging him from the position which she had herself given him, she was convinced all the same that he was an indispensable man. 'What am I to do?' she answered sharply when Orlof complained to her of the pranks that Panin was playing at the feet of the Countess Stroganoff, for whom he was neglecting state affairs; 'I cannot yet do without him.' 'The Empress needs me more than I need her,' said Panin on his side, to Count Sheremetief, whose daughter he was anxious to marry, in spite of the fact that Catherine had alloted the rich heiress to a brother of the favorite of the day."

BRUTAL BEZBORODKO.

Panin's successor was Bezborodko, a peasant by birth and a man who was said to have had very little in him beside the animal, but he was endowed with great presence of mind, as this anecdote illustrates:

On one occasion a courier of the Empress, after looking for him all night long, discovers him dead drunk. In the twinkling of an eye he has recovered his senses; he has himself carried home, inundated with cold water, bled in both arms, dressed, and then he jumps into his coach and drives to the palace. On his arrival, his mind is perfectly clear. But the Empress questions him about a projected law for which she is impatiently waiting. He replies that it is ready, draws a paper from his pocket and commences reading, frequently interrupted by the remarks of approbation of the sovereign. "It is perfect," she says at last, "but give me the MS.; I will look over it at leisure." He turns pale, stammers and, falling on his knees, implores the forgiveness of the Empress. The MS. does not exist; the paper that he holds in his hands is a blank sheet of paper; he has not read, he has improvised.

WANTED TO MARRY ORLOF.

Bezborodko tired her with his brutalities and vicious life, and she got rid of him. She never cared for him as she did for Gregord Orlof, whose influence over her was so strong that she seriously thought of marrying him. Says Waleroski:

"Soon the Council of the Empire is consulted in regard to this grave and formidable question. Evidently it is a mere formality. The Councillors are silent. Panin alone makes an exception. When his turn to speak comes he says simply: 'The Empress can do what she pleases, but Mme. Orlof will never be Empress of Russia.' In uttering these words he draws himself up to his full height, leaning back towards the wall against which his chair is set, in an attitude of defiance. His powdered wig, coming in contact with the tapestry, leaves a white patch which his comrades notice, and against which they feign to rub their heads in order to give themselves courage."

PATIOMKIN, THE BARBARIAN.

Failing in her efforts to accomplish this object, she let Orlof drop into oblivion with the others, and then came the reign of Patiomkin, the ablest of all her Vice-Regents. Patiomkin was a man of Tartar origin, "with the appetites of a brute and the manners of a barbarian," but he was clever and united a wonderful insight into human nature with great diplomatic ability.

"His intelligence is like his body, formless and uncultivated, one-eyed and askew, but of an exceptional strength and vigor. He is fertile in resources, prompt and sure in memory. He hardly ever reads, but he remembers everything he hears, and he is a persevering questioner. He knows, too, a whole crowd of things without having studied to any great extent. His knowledge is like a drawer, always in disorder, or an encyclopaedia whose pages have got mixed. He dips into it at hazard. He cuts short a political discussion with a dissertation on the quarrels of the Greek and Latin churches, and keeps the Comte de Segur till 5 o'clock in the morning to explain to him all the ins and outs of the Nicene Council. From the point of view of foreign politics he is a perfect juggler."

A POETICAL FAVORITE.

Catherine's relations with Patiomkin were not only those of Queen and Minister.

"Catherine had favorites whom she loved with greater tenderness or greater ardor. But Patiomkin was doubtless right in declaring to her one day that no one had ever loved her more deeply than he. If he has not seriously thought of turning monk for her sake, at least he has turned poet; poet in action in that colossal pantomime of the Taurida, conquered, peopled and presented to the eyes of the sovereign in one prodigious panorama; and poet in verse as well. The song attributed to him, 'Kak Skoro ia Tieble Vidal' (From the moment I saw thee I thought only of thee; thine eyes made me thy captive, and I trembled to tell thee what I had in my heart), a variation in advance on 'the desire of the moth for the star,' has really an inspiration of its own. His very prose, when it is addressed to his imperial mistress, frequently takes a lyrical tone. She sends him a crown of laurel, made of diamonds and emeralds, on the occasion of the capture of Bender, and he replies, 'Merciful mother! you have already poured out upon me all the gifts which you have to give, and I am still alive; but this life, august sovereign, shall ever be, believe me, ever and always, a sacrifice in your service and against your enemies.'"

CATHERINE'S DESPAIR.

Patiomkin was too clever to expect fidelity in affairs of the heart from his Empress, but he proposed to retain his position in affairs of State, and he did so till the day of his death. No one can say just what was the cause of his death, but there is no doubt that Catherine's grief for him was sincere.

"Catherine's sorrow was great. 'On learning the news she lost consciousness, the blood ran to her head, and she was obliged to be bled,' wrote the French Charge d'Affaires, Genet. 'How are we to replace such a man?' she said over and over again to her Secretary, Chrapowicki. 'I and all of us are like snails that dare not put heads out of their shells.' She wrote to Grimm: 'A rude and terrible blow struck me yesterday. * * * My pupil, my friend, almost my idol, Prince Patiomkin of the Taurida, is dead. * * * Oh, heavens! it is now that I need to be Mme. la Ressource! Again I shall have to raise up people for my purpose!'"

Homeseekers' Excursion.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. will sell tickets on Jan. 15 to all points in Texas, Eddy, New Mexico, and Lake Charles, La., at greatly reduced rates. For further information inquire at Ticket Office Broadway Station, or 103 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

IN CROTON AQUEDUCT.

Meg Merrilies Goes Where Woman Has Never Been.

FIVE HUNDRED FEET UNDER EARTH.

Special Correspondence Post-Dispatch.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 4.—I have walked through a portion of the big Croton aqueduct which supplies great New York with all its water.

No other woman ever did this before and probably none other ever will. Only once in a great while is the water withdrawn from the new aqueduct; only when repairs must be made. I learned that this was to happen yesterday, and I posted up here and made arrangements to go into the aqueduct with Assistant Engineer Alexander C. Chenoweth and Gatekeeper Lent.

It was a cold, crisp day, and the long sleigh ride from Sing Sing to the Croton gate-house well-nigh froze me.

Mr. Chenoweth explained that the water had been shut off in order to enable his men to replace some screens used to keep the water clean.

The Croton gate-house is 90 feet square and extends nearly 100 feet into the earth.

It contains eighteen or twenty gates, through which flows daily an average of 200,000,000 gallons of water, although at pressure 310,000,000 gallons can go through. This mighty current runs on through the convolutions of the immense aqueduct, 12x14 feet, to its destination, thirty-two miles away. The old aqueduct, whose capacity is probably about one-quarter that of the new, seems quite a baby affair in comparison.

A DIZZY TRIP TO THE DEPTHS.

We passed by the immense mammoth screws which control the immense gates to a corkscrew stairway, down which we were to descend. I paused at the top for a second, and I must confess my heart almost failed me. It seemed like looking down into the bottomless pit.

But, with a "Follow me, and mind your foot-steps well," Mr. Chenoweth had started down the winding stairs. Summoning all the will power I could, I conquered the fear that seemed about to overmaster me and followed him.

But I forgot his words of caution and stumbled almost at the first step. "Careful," said Mr. Chenoweth, under his breath. "My, how you frightened me!"

I should state that for warmth and convenience I had donned a suit of boys' clothes and high rubber boots, over which I wore a rubber coat, which had stood me in good stead before.

The awful blackness below, his words and my misstep have amost given me a nervous chill, which grows more severe as we go on and on, and round and round, and—down, always down. And so we wind our corkscrew way silently into the abyss—Mr. Chenoweth ahead and Mr. Lent bringing up the rear, I moving cautiously along with chattering teeth.

SOUL-STIRRING ECHOES.

Suddenly the cry, "Don't, don't!" breaks the awful stillness. It seems to come from the very depth of the regions below. It is quickly followed by another cry in another voice, "Don't, don't!" which in turn seems to be mocked by another voice, and then by a half dozen and then by a score.

A voice directly at my elbow startles me out of my reverie and causes me to realize, as it is answered and reanswered, and echoed and re-echoed, that it is only one of nature's phenomens we are witnessing. It is Mr. Lent who has spoken.

As we near the bottom of the spiral stairway and can discern the water beneath I see to the right lights moving to and fro, and as we step down upon a screened flooring and my eyes become more accustomed to the blackness, I see that they are borne on the shoulders of six or eight stalwart men, who are engaged in working below.

Mr. Chenoweth moves cautiously forward. I am getting over my fear and, as usual, get reckless, dash to one side to examine something that attracts my attention, and am only saved from a nasty fall into the screen chamber, some eighteen or twenty feet below, by Mr. Lent.

This shakes my nerves again, so that when the workmen raise a portion of the openwork iron flooring, fully revealing the yawning chasm beneath, I am pretty nervous again.

ground.

We stumble first over the old screens that DOWN THE TREMBLING LADDER.

A ladder is quickly placed for us to descend. We must go still further down.

I don't know how I ever reached the bottom of this one. I think some one must have half-carried me down. At any rate I found myself at the foot of a second ladder gazing down at the water beneath.

Beyond I see the aqueduct, a yawning tunnel. But then how to cross to get into that tunnel? I gaze in dismay and silently measure the depth. It reaches to a big athletic fellow's thigh. The big fellow is Foreman Phil Tilman. But, before I have time to make up my mind I find myself caught up in his arms and carried across and landed high and dry at the bottom of this tunnel. Amid much laughter the big fellow also carries Engineer Chenoweth across on his back, while another workman performs a similar duty for Mr. Lent.

My fear has entirely departed now, that I am safely at the bottom. So I take the opportunity to glance about me. I find myself in a horseshoe-shaped tunnel. The bottom of the tunnel is concave, and in the depression of the floor a few inches of water still remain. Behind us and beyond the water we have just crossed is a solid wall of masonry. Behind that wall there beat million of gallons of water eager to rush onward.

WALKING IN THE TUNNEL.

When the gates are opened, Mr. Chenoweth tells me, the water comes in with such a mighty rush that, as it dashes up against the opposite wall, it appears to be flowing from both directions.

And then we start on our strange journey through the bowels of the earth. While it is damp and close down here, and a few inches of water are very cold, the atmosphere is very much warmer than above are to be replaced. We find also that a pipe which is used to measure the height of the water daily has become bent and broken and consequently will have to be repaired. As we walk along I notice here and there little oblong holes in the side of the walls. They are known as "weepers" and are there as outlets to the water that oozes out from behind the masonry.

And so we go on, the black hole in the ground lit dimly by the flickering lights of torches that look like huge fire-flies. "What would happen," I say, "should the gates, by any mishap, give way before that tremendous pressure of water?"

My voice sounds hollow and unnatural, and the answering voice of the echo only adds to the uncanny effect.

"We should be drowned," answered Mr. Chenoweth. "Would be drowned," answers the echo with mournful cadence. "Like rats," continues Mr. Chenoweth. "Like rats," answers echo.

"Before help could reach us," (more mournfully). "Before help could reach us."

This place is getting decidedly uncanny. Why couldn't echo have kept silent?

We walk some distance further on until we have gone over a mile. We are now 500 feet under the surface, because of an elevation of the ground above us.

"How much further will we have to walk to reach the next gate-house?" I ask.

"Eight miles," replies Mr. Lent. "Eight miles!" says echo, mockingly.

I am beginning to feel quite chilly, and the air is very close. I would like to turn back, but do not like to suggest that we do so. Mr. Chenoweth saves me that trouble, however, by suggesting that we have gone far enough, and so we turn back.

As we climb to the light of day again, by way of our spiral stairway, and go puffing and breathless out of the door into the pure air, I look at the beautiful Croton dam, over which the water flows in a long graceful curve. Beyond it stretches Croton Lake, with its 2,000,000,000 tons of water—New York's never-failing resource. Into this lake is emptied 35,000,000,000 gallons of water yearly from the natural Croton water-shed, and it, in turn, is emptied into the aqueduct.

MEG MERRILIES.



MISS MEG MERRILIES MAKING A TOUR THROUGH NEW YORK'S BIG AQUEDUCT.

GOOD THINGS.

THEY ARE PROMISED TO THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE.

Everybody loves fine dogs, and St. Louis has some of the finest, but they have never been properly recognized here, and the dog community, so to speak, has never taken enough interest in displaying them to get up a good organization. They have been organized now, however, and the Sunday Post-Dispatch will tell of some of the fine specimens they will have to exhibit.

The criminal laws of the State are about to be revised. The community has much interest in this subject and for that reason the Sunday Post-Dispatch has asked one of the most competent men to prepare a statement for its readers of the results likely to follow the proposed changes.

Those who love art but who cannot draw will be interested in the announcement of a device whereby they will be able to make much prettier pictures than many people who have spent years in practice; a device which enables everyone to be his own artist.

Some exceedingly bright boys who were born and brought up in St. Louis and had opportunities to be good men, have turned their talents to crime and become noted and notorious criminals. The story of their careers will be no less interesting because it is presented as a warning to other men who may learn a lesson from it.

A celebrated soldier, who is now in St. Louis, has watched the progress of the Japanese war, and in the Sunday Post-Dispatch he will tell what he thinks about the military talent displayed and point out the weakness of China.

This is harvest time; not for grain, but for ice. The cold spell means cheap ice next summer, and that means comfort. The Sunday Post-Dispatch will tell all about ice-harvesting, where the supply comes from, how it is gathered and the improvements which have been made in this chilly industry in the last few years.

Actors are a careless lot of chaps, who are much given to gaming. One of them recently lost a handsome sum of money. As gamesters they display many peculiarities and a portrayal of some of these curious characteristics will be one of the features of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Bloomers have at last come into use. The bicycle girl wears them, and now no one thinks anything of it. Strange to say, the woman from whom they got their name has just died, and the Sunday Post-Dispatch will tell how she came to adopt them and what she had to endure.

Bill Nye's letter will be one of his unique productions. He will give some very salient facts about this celebrated historical center and a peculiar comparison between Jerusalem and North Carolina.

THE TWO NEWSBOYS.

Their Warning Shout Cleared the Sidewalk in an Instant.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Look out there for that pail of water!"

It was during the ante-Christmas rush and there was a crowd on the sidewalk on State street which completely blocked the way for foot passengers and even spread a yard into the street. At the shout, however, the assembly melted to the right and left, leaving a passageway wide enough for four people to walk abreast. Some of those in the crowd laughed and stood still, but most of them made a rush out of the way, at the same time glancing up hastily to see where the water was coming from.

Meanwhile the two newsboys who had dissipated the congestion of gazing humanity so suddenly walked down the broad aisle they had made for themselves until they reached the next show window, where they repeated the process, with like results.

"Those boys are better than a dozen policemen for clearing the sidewalk," said a spectator. He was one of those who had laughed and stood still while the rest were scurrying out of the way. He had seen these boys or other boys just like them play the trick before, and he was not to be fooled by any tales about mythical deluges from upper story windows. Farther down the street a dignified gentleman of mature years was finally compelled to look behind him by repeated cries of "Say! Say, mister!" He imagined, no doubt, he might have dropped something and that some small person with a large voice was trying to call his attention to the fact. But all he saw was two newsboys sauntering along arm in arm, apparently engaged in deep and earnest conversation and entirely oblivious of him or his look of profound annoyance.

How This Man Loves Women.

From the Atchison Globe.

Whenever we want to pick up something to read that is immensely funny, we find a woman's paper. A woman's paper, in its advice about soul, ambition and the higher life, is the funniest thing on earth, except a woman carrying a valise. There are no directions given in them for making flaky pie-crust.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

TRILBY.

Mr. Constant Mayer's idealized life-size painting of Du Maurier's heroine.

[Copyright by Knoedler & Co.]



Mr. Constant Mayer, a French portrait painter, living in New York, has made a life-size picture of Trilby. He was so much interested in Du Maurier's heroine that he was impelled to give artistic expression to his idea of her, although the novelist-artist has drawn her himself.

The model for the Trilby of the picture was an American woman, a friend of the artist, and not a professional model. She wears a Grecian costume, showing the feet. This is Trilby as she appeared singing under Svengali's influence.

A well-known specialist in nervous diseases, who has seen the picture, says that the expression of the face and the attitude are those of a woman who has been during a long period frequently hypnotized. She is very weak and emaciated, and appears like one looking into another life.

It is such an expression as this that Mr. Mayer imagines Trilby wore when she brought back Little Billee's lost sense.

Mr. Mayer, who, of course, received his art education in Paris, says that such a character as Trilby among the models of the Latin Quarter seems to him possible, but not probable

Quaker OATS

Save Dentists' Bills, Doctors' Bills and Butchers' Bills by eating a bowl of delicious QUAKER OATS for breakfast. A pleasant economy.

Sold only in 2 lb. Packages.

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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D. D.,
New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,
Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D.,
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NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, EXHAUSTING DRAINS, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, from Indiscretion, Excess or Indulgence, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Dark Circles, Self Distrust, Defective Memory, Pimples, Loss of Ambition, Lack of Energy, Tire Easily, Gloominess, Despondency, Melancholy, Backache, Unfitness to Marry, etc., treated with success and fully restored.
BLANK 1 AND DICTIONARY SEALED, FREE, EXPLAINS.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Cures for Life, Blood Poison and Taints, affecting the Body, Nose, Throat, Skin and Bones, Mucous Patches in mouth, Scrofula, Eczema, Acne, Warty Growths, Herpes, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, etc.
BLANK 2 AND DICTIONARY SEALED, FREE, EXPLAINS.

URINARY AND BLADDER Ailments, as Painful, Difficult, Too Frequent, Milky or Bloody Urine, and private matters relating to Urinary Passage, promptly cured.
BLANK 3 AND DICTIONARY SEALED, FREE, EXPLAINS.

MEN'S SPECIAL SURGERY, whether congenital or acquired, successfully attended to.

LEGAL.

Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, December term, 1894, Saturday, December 8th, 1894.—Charles Stock and John Stock vs. (97734) George Joehl, Charles Sommerhauser, Barbara Lauwasser and —— Lauwasser, her husband, et al.

It appearing from the affidavit herein this day filed by the plaintiffs, who appear by their attorney, that the defendants, George Joehl, Barbara Lauwasser and ——Lauwasser, her husband, are each and all of them non-residents of the State of Missouri, on motion of said plaintiffs, it is ordered that said defendants be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them and others, the object and general nature of which is to obtain an order and decree of this court that partition of the following described real estate, lying and being in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, to wit: Lot No. 5 and part of lot No. 6, in block No. 1 of St. Ange's addition to said city of St. Louis, Missouri, having together a front of thirty-one feet two inches on Broadway, formerly Carondelet avenue, by a depth of one hundred and twenty-two feet six inches to an alley fifteen feet wide, being the same premises which were acquired by one Vincent Stock from Francis Schmitz and wife by deed dated January 24th, 1860, and recorded in book 218 at page 207 in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis, Missouri may be made among the parties plaintiff and defendant, and for that purpose that said premises be ordered sold without the appointment of commissioners, and for an order of distribution of the proceeds of sale between the parties hereto in accordance with heir respective interests; and unless they appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis on the first Monday of February next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiffs' petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court, city of St. Louis, this 19th day of December, A. D., 1894. PHILIP H. ZEPP,
(Seal.) Clerk.
Oscar Nohl and Rassieur & Schnurmacher, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. 2435

STATE of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.—In the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis. December Term, 1894. Saturday, December 29th, 1894. Katherine Kellerman vs. (No. 151, Feb. T., '95) Frank N. Kellerman. It appearing from the petition herein duly verified by affidavit, that the defendant has absented himself from his usual place of abode in this State, and that plaintiff does not know where he is, on motion of said plaintiff by attorney, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between said parties on the grounds that defendant has absented himself from the plaintiff without a reasonable cause ever since the 22d day of June, 1888, and has left her without any means of support from him, and for a decree restoring to the plaintiff her maiden name of Albrecht, and unless he appear at the term of this Court to be begun and held at the City of St. Louis, on the first Monday of February next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published in the City of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, this 29th day of December, 1894.
(Seal of Court.) PHILIP H. ZEPP,
2440 Clerk.

STATE of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss: In the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, October term, 1894, Saturday, December 29th, 1894.—Napoleon B. Fleming et al vs. (No.97,539) August Gehner et al.

It appearing from the affidavit of Christian F. Schneider, attorney for plaintiffs, duly subscribed and sworn to by him, and duly filed in the above entitled cause, that defendants, Mahala Kelly (alias Kelley), Nancy Kelly, Emily Kelly, George Byron Koons and Mary Ann Eliza Koons are nonresidents of the State of Missouri, and their residence or whereabouts unknown to the affiant, on motion of plaintiffs in said above entitled cause, by attorney, it is ordered that said defendants be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them and others, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree from said court permitting the plaintiffs to redeem, in accordance with the pleadings in said cause, the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and described as follows, to wit: A lot in block No. 131 of said city of St. Louis, Missouri, beginning at a point in the north line of Market street sixty-seven feet and six inches east of the southwest corner of said block No. 131, and running thence north and parallel with Seventh street one hundred and two feet, more or less, to property formerly of Daly, now of Vette; thence east along and with said Daly or Vette's south line and parallel with Market street sixty-seven feet; thence south and parallel with Seventh street one hundred and two feet, more or less, to Market street; and thence west along and with the north line of Market street sixty-seven feet to the point of beginning—from a certain deed of trust executed by Andrew J. Fleming and wife to August Gehner, trustee, conveying said property to said Gehner to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed of trust described, which said deed of trust is dated November 6th, 1882, and is of record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in Book No. 691 at page 79—and unless they, the said above named defendants, appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis on the first Monday of February next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiffs' petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Post-Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, this 29th day of December, A. D. 1894. PHILIP H. ZEPP,
(Seal.) Clerk.
Christian F. Schneider, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 417 Pine st. 2443

LEGAL.

STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.—In the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis. December term, 1894. Monday, December 24th, 1894. Ida K. Holt vs. (No. 97, February term, 1895) Ezra E. Holt.

Now at this day comes plaintiff by attorney and presents to the court her petition duly verified by affidavit from which it appears that defendant has absented himself from his usual place of abode and that the residence of defendant is unknown to plaintiff; wherefore on motion of plaintiff it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds that defendant wholly disregarding his duties as the husband of plaintiff has offered her many indignities, was habitually addicted to drunkenness for the space of a year and more prior to the separation, and unless he appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the City of St. Louis, on the first Monday of February next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published in the City of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, this 24th day of December, 1894.
(Seal of Court). PHILIP H. ZEPP, Clerk.
2445

STATE of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.—In the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis. December Term, 1894. Friday, December 28th, 1894. Johana Frenkel vs (No. 150, Feb. T., 1895) Louis Frenkel. It appearing from the affidavit to the petition herein that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri, on motion of plaintiff by attorney it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between the parties hereto upon the ground that defendant has absented himself from plaintiff without reasonable cause for the space of more than one year, to-wit: since June, 1889, and unless he appear at the term of this Court to be begun and held at the City of St. Louis, on the first Monday of February next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published in the City of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, this 28th day of December, 1894.
(Seal of Court.) PHILIP H. ZEPP,
2444 Clerk.

STATE of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.—In the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis. December Term, 1894. Saturday, December 29, 1894. James Aull et al. vs. (No. 161, Feb. T., '95) St. Louis Trust Company, Lawrence W. Day, Frank P. Day et al. It appearing to the Court from the petition herein that the defendants Burnham Day and Georgia B. Day, minors, and Nellie S. Day, are nonresidents of the State of Missouri, on motion of plaintiffs by attorneys, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them and others, the object and general nature of which is to obtain an accounting and distribution of the assets of the estate of Maria Pomeroy, deceased, in accordance with the judgment of the Probate Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, made on January 24th, 1894, and to compel restitution to the plaintiffs by the St. Louis Trust Company of the amount received by it as trustee and attorney in fact from said estate in excess of what it was lawfully entitled to receive under said order, and the statutes of the State of Missouri, as such trustee and attorney, in fact, for the descendants of Lavinia Day, the deceased niece of the said Maria Pomeroy, deceased, and as trustee also for Nellie S. Day, the divorced wife of Harry H. Day, and his two minor children, Georgia B. Day and Burnham Day, and unless they appear at the term of this Court to be begun and held at the City of St. Louis, on the first Monday of February next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published in the City of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, this 29th day of December, 1894.
(Seal of Court.) PHILIP H. ZEPP,
2441 Clerk.

STATE of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.—In the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, December Term, 1894. Saturday, December 29th, 1894. Emma A. Frazier vs. John C. Frazier. It appearing to the Court from the affidavit attached to the petition herein that defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri, and that plaintiff does not know the present whereabouts of said defendant, on motion of plaintiff by attorney, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between said parties, and the custody of the children of said parties, and the restoration of the maiden name of plaintiff and alimony on the ground that said defendant has been addicted to habitual drunkenness for more than the space of one year, and has been guilty of such conduct as to render plaintiff's condition intolerable, and has failed to provide for the necessary wants of and to furnish adequate and proper support and maintenance for plaintiff, and unless he appear at the term of this Court to be begun and held at the City of St. Louis, on the first Monday of February next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published in the City of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, this 29th day of December, 1894.
(Seal of Court.) PHILIP H. ZEPP,
2442 Clerk.

EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Three lines (20 words), 5 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

BARBER—Good barber wants steady Saturday night and Sunday job. Address K 245, this office.

BAKER—A young baker or confectioner wants a position; city or in country. Wm. Peters, 706 S. Broadway, city.

BOOKKEEPER—Situation wanted by first-class bookkeeper; married; also understands the hardware business thoroughly; best refs. Add. A 242, this office.

MAN—A young man of 26 wants light work of any kind. Address A 245, this office.

MAN—Work wanted of any kind by an able-bodied young married man. Address R 244, this office.

MAN—Middle-aged, married man wants work of any kind; sober, industrious and low wages. Add. K 243, this office.

MEAT CUTTER—Competent meat cutter wants situation; speaks English and German. Add. Y 167, this office.

MAN—Sit. wanted by young man of 25 to assist at books or any kind of office work; salary no object. Add. F. K., 3150 Iowa av.

MAN—Sit. wanted by young man of 25 to assist at books or any kind of office work; salary no object. Add. F. R., 3150 Iowa av.

MAN—Young man, 20 years of age, wants position of any kind; first-class driver; understands care of horses. Address D 245, this office.

PORTER—Situation wanted as porter; good ref. Apply 1528 Morgan st.

SALESMAN—Bright young man of 20 would like position in store of any kind as salesman; has 2 years' experience in dry goods; can speak German also. Add. P 245, this office.

THE Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Corner Broadway and Market st. Graduates are successful in getting employment. Send for circular.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

5 cents per line each insertion.

BOY WANTED—Colored boy for job work at my house. 4069 Westminster pl.

CANVASSERS WANTED—25 canvassers for 25c household article; indispensable; 1 to 5 needed in every family; large profits. Crescent Mfg. Co., Manager's office, 1403 Olive st.

FREE treatment for all diseases at Franklin Avenue Free Dispensary, 1214 Franklin av.

MOLDER WANTED—Experienced stove plate molder. Apply Stein and Water sts. at once. St. Louis Radiator Mfg. Co.

SALESMAN WANTED—Experienced salesman to travel by wagon; sell to country dealers. Add. P 243, this office.

SALESMEN WANTED—In our specialty advertising subscription book, gun, bicycle, sporting goods and buggy departments; liberal commissions. Stanley Bradley, 5 E. 16th st., New York.

SALESMEN WANTED—Traveling salesmen; we make a line of goods demanded by grocers, bakers, hotels, restaurants and saloons; we want reliable, pushing men to carry our line; only men traveling regular routes need apply; first-class reference required. Address Geo. A. Bayle, 504 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

TURNER WANTED—A practical turner to superintend a cob pipe factory. Address P.-O. Box 407, St. Louis.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive sts.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, second floor.

MEN AND BOYS WANTED.

A profit of $3.50 per week guaranteed to active workers who will sell the Post-Dispatch on the streets in the business center of St. Louis; an established and independent trade assured. Apply to C. B. Gaunt, Superintendent of Circulation, Post-Dispatch.

HAYWARD'S SHORT-hand and Business College, 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.; day and night school. Phone 479.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Three lines (20 words), 5 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

COOK—Wanted, situation as cook in private boarding-house. Call 1305 Hickory st.

COMPANION—A refined young lady desires a position as companion to young or middle-aged lady; refs. Add., three days, M 244, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position by an experienced young woman as housekeeper; prefer to leave the city. Address B 245, this office.

HOUSEWOMAN—Situation wanted by middle-aged lady for general housework; one who will appreciate a good home. 944 N. 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, by a respectable elderly lady, with no encumbrance, a place as working housekeeper for widower, with not more than 2 children; country no objection. Call or address Mrs. M., at 1028½ S. 9th st., after 6 p. m.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, business firms requiring services of stenographer a few hours per day; refs. given. Add. G 242, this office.

NURSE—Situation as experienced nurse; best of ref. Add. 4049 Cottage av.

WOMAN—Wants a place to work in a boarding-house or hotel. 2741 Dayton st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

5 cents per line each insertion.

COOK WANTED—A good cook at 5553 Maple av.

COOK WANTED—First-class short order cook; white woman. Apply at once to Silver Star Lunch Cafe, 602 Chestnut st.

GIRL WANTED—Good German girl. 2327 Eugenia st.

GIRLS WANTED—Operators on W. & W. machine. Laclede Mfg. Co., 514 N. 3d st.

GIRLS WANTED—Machine girls and basters on vests; work given out. 621 Lynch st.

GIRLS WANTED—4 girls to run shirt machines. National Laundry Co., 3401 Laclede av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 4027 Bell pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3732 Finney av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2711 Sheridan av.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

5 cents per line each insertion.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework at 1110 S. 10th st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework. 3129 Shenandoah st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Competent girl for general housework. 1529 Hogan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of 3. 5924 Horton pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Reliable colored woman for general housework; family of 3. 4232 Morgan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl for general housework; German preferred. Call at 3100 Newstead av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; call after 5 p. m.; come prepared to remain. 1215 Garrison av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general housework in a family of 2; no washing; good wages. Apply at once at 5723 Cates av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl; German preferred; for general housework in small family; apply Monday morning. 3947 Page av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A neat girl for light housework; no washing or ironing; one who would like to help in dry goods store; best of reference required. Call 1524 Taylor av.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—An intelligent, refined young lady, well recommended, to assist in small family; good home; give particulars and compensation expected. Address Y 245, this office.

MARKERS WANTED—Two experienced markers and sorters. National Laundry, 3401 Laclede av.

NURSE WANTED—Girl as nurse for children. 4307 McRee av. (take Market st. cars).

NURSE WANTED—An experienced nurse at once. Apply at 3105 Chestnut st.; references required.

WANTED—Ladies, if you wish employment at your homes, send self-addressed envelope for our descriptive circular and commence work at once; good wages paid. The Alfred Knitting Co., Winthrop, Mass.

PARTNERS WANTED.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

PARTNER WANTED—Good carriage or wagon woodworker to invest $1,000 and take charge of first-class shop. Ad. N 165, this office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

MEAT SHOP—For sale, small meat shop with fixtures and safe. Inquire 2600 Hickory st.

STORE—For sale, a candy and cigar store, cheap. Address 1114 N. 9th st.

SALOON—For sale, corner saloon; good location; a bargain; will invoice; sickness cause of selling. Address H 245, this office.

STORE—For sale or trade, for city property or farm, an old-established country store, with good trade, in good farming locality; owner will be in city Saturday, Jan. 12. Call at 201 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

MACHINE—For sale, a hand collar and cuff and shirt machine, for $25; cost $80. Babcock Laundry, 1313 Pine st.

MUSICAL.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

PIANOS—Elegant 2d-hand square and upright pianos at rare bargains. Estey & Camp, 916 Olive st.

M. JOHN LANG & CO.

Makers of first-class violins, cellos and double basse; repairing of all kinds of string instruments; hairing and restoring bows a specialty; importers of German and Italian strings. 706 Market st.

STORAGE.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

STORAGE—Regular storage-house for furniture, pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

Fidelity Storage, Packing and Moving Co

1723-25-27 and 29 Morgan St.

Branch office, 1003 Pine st. Phones 2890 and 4101.

TO EXCHANGE.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

FARM—To exchange, a farm of 80 acres with good house, etc., for a good equity in city property; price $2,000 clear. Address W 245, this office.

FOR EXCHANGE—Mares, youngsters and personal property for farm. Damon, Room 42, Laclede Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FLATS—Wanted, some first-class flats that can be bought at a bargain; owners only address with full particulars. Address T 245, this office.

RESIDENCE—Wanted, I will pay spot cash for a good residence; must be a bargain; will deal only with owner. Address, with full particulars and location, Minor A. Nero, General Delivery, City.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

WE have money to loan in amounts of $200, $300, $400, $500, $600, $700, $800, $900, $1,000 to $50,000 on first-class city real estate security.
JOHN H. TERRY & SONS,
621 Chestnut st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

FRANKLIN AV., 516—Apply to
TIFFANY REAL ESTATE CO.,
415 Locust st.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2744—Nicely furnished parlors; suitable for any business; all convs.; also stable.

WASHINGTON AV., 518—Furnished rooms; also office.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

MATRIMONIAL.

15 cents per line; Business Cards, 30 cents per line each insertion.

GENTLEMAN aged 30 would like to form the acquaintance of sincere lady; object matrimony. Add. B 244, this office.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

A—MASSAGE treatment. Mrs. M. Edwards, 2217 Market st.

A—MRS. AMES, massage and baths; first-class lady operator. 26 N. 16th st.

ALL kinds of baths given by new and competent operators. 2204 Chestnut st.

A—GRACE BERNARD, 1124 Pine st., gives sea salt, sulphur and massage baths; lady attend.

ALL kinds of baths and massage treatment. Mrs. Parker, 108 N. 22d st. Lady attendant wanted.

A—MASSAGE and baths; assistant wanted by young German lady; exp. operators. 908 N. 14th st.

ALL private matters treated free, male or female. Medicine furnished. D. Medical Co., 107 N. 9th.

ANA STARR—Massage and electric treatment. Hours, from 1 to 9 p. m. 1102 Market st., room 1.

AN experienced lady's physician will board ladies during confinement; diseases of women a specialty; con. free; easy terms. 2612 Wash st.

DOCTOR at Havlin's Pharmacy, 6th and Walnut sts., treats all diseases successfully; charges only for medicine.

DR. LOTTA FRICK, midwife, graduate of two colleges; receives ladies dur. con.; female com. treated successfully; charges reas. 120 S. 14th st.

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife; treats and cures female troubles; board dur.con. Ladies in trouble call or write. 29 S. 14th.

FOR massage treatment I guarantee first-class accommodation; new assistant. Mrs. N. Van Dyke, 2226 Chestnut st.

MISS JESSE, the Prophetess, 1904 Carr st.

MISS ELMORE, massage treatment. 2135 Market st.

MRS. DR. RENNEKAMP treats all ladies' troubles; private home for ladies during confinement. 2327 Franklin av.

MRS. VIOLA DOUGLAS, Phrenologist and Clairvoyant—Readings, 25c and 50c for ladies; hours, 9 to 9. 1447 Benton st.

MRS. L. HOTSON receives during confinement; treats irregularities; satisfaction guaranteed; honest dealing; information free; experience in all cases; ladies in trouble call. 1803 Washington av.

REV. G. V. CORDINGLEY, the celebrated trance and test medium, is in the city for two weeks only; can be seen at his residence, 5210 Ridge av. Seances Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Sittings daily.

1,000 BUSINESS cards, $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 815 Locust st.

1,000 FINE walnut 8-day strike and alarm clocks, $1.50 to $3; fine Ansonia mantel clocks, $5 to $13; at Dunn's Loan Office.

NEWLAND'S LYING-IN INSTITUTE

And college of Midwifery; ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated and find perfect seclusion. 1400½ Market st.

½ ½ PRICE!

For thirty days I will make the finest $10 Gold Crowns for $5 in order to introduce the public to my new office.

DR. E. C. CHASE

Sixth and Locust.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

FURNITURE—For sale, furnishings of 3-room flat; good as new; cheap. Address L 245, this office.

STOVE—For sale, cheap, Charter Oak stove with hot water reservoir and warming closet; in good condition. Apply O'Brien, 28th and Franklin av.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

ALL SORTS.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.



ST. LOUIS MUTUAL HOUSE BUILDING CO., Office No. 513 Walnut st., Samuel Simmons, Pres.; Hugo Kromrey, Sec'y. This pioneer company builds or purchases houses at option of applicant, on monthly payment plan, in St. Louis City. Prospectus at office free of charge.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st.

LOST AND FOUND.

5 cents per line each insertion.

Lost.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

BADGE—Lost, Shriner's badge or button; name of owner and temple engraved on back. Return to 616 Rialto Building and get reward.

COMB—Lost, Friday, gold comb near Pine and Grand. Receive reward by returning to 3003 Pine st.

DOG—Lost, yellow Irish terrier, bob tail; $5 reward. Return to J. A. Bauer, 1405 Market st.

DOG—Lost, English mastiff dog; mange on the back; liberal reward if returned to the owner. 2313 Franklin av.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

For Sale.

HORSE—For sale, $150 will purchase a good horse, 2 buggies and set of harness; a big bargain. Call at Post-Dispatch office.

SLEIGHS—Fancy swell body, plush lined, $20; open and top wagons of all kinds on monthly payments. Northwestern Buggy Co., 1110 N. Broadway.

WAGON—For sale, one-horse top grocery wagon; nearly new; cheap. 1815 Carr st.

WE will hire you a horse and vehicle for business by the day or week, cheap as owning. Tel. 7545. 507 N. Channing av.

WAGONS McCabe, Young & Co., 1223 N. Broadway, will beat anybody's price on grocer, laundry, butcher, baker, carpenter and plumber's wagons; also first-class storm buggies, surreys and jump-seat buggies of all kinds.

HOUSE AND HOME GROUPING.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

5 cents per line each insertion.

NORTH.

BELT AV., 1515—1 furnished front room to one or two gents; near Easton av.

BROADWAY, 2419 N.—Furnished front room, 2d floor; 1 or 2 gentlemen; $6 or $8 per month; private family.

CHESTNUT ST., 1500½—Elegantly furnished rooms, fronting on 15th st.; car runs by the door.

FOR RENT—4 rooms; all conveniences; keys at corner. Call at 1133 S. 18th st.

GARRISON AV., 1807—2 or 3 rooms, furnished for housekeeping; bath; furnace heat.

LOCUST ST., 2636—Furnished large 3d-story front; north and south ex.; other rooms.

LOCUST ST., 906½—A large front room, suitable for 2 or 3 gents; 100 yards of Post-office.

OLIVE ST., 2741—Large, nicely furnished front room, with furnace heat.

PINE ST., 1313—Nice large unfurnished room, cheap.

ROOM—An elegantly furnished room in private family; steam heat, bath, etc.; $10 per month. Call at 2948 Washington av. or northeast cor. 7th and St. Charles.

WASHINGTON AV., 1401—Rooms for gentlemen, for rent.

WASHINGTON AV., 1109—Furnished rooms, $1.50 to $2.50 per week.

WASH ST., 1238—Nicely furnished room for 1 or 2 men; home comfort.

SOUTH.

CLARK AV., 1422—Nice furnished front and hall room for gentlemen; second floor.

COMPTON AV., 1612 S.—Nicely furnished room; gas, bath, etc.; rent cheap.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2802—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; board if desired.

6TH AND CLARK AV.—Rooms $1 per week, beds 15c; for men.

7TH ST., 1831 S.—Nicely furnished front room, second floor; one or two gents, $10 a month; fire, gas.

15TH ST., 21 S.—Rooms fur. for housekeeping; $1.75 and $2.25 per week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APARTMENTS FOR GENTLEMAN.

The Tyler, 1412 N. Grand; everything new; all modern conveniences; steam heat, baths, hot water, electric lights; meals guaranteed; rates reasonable.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

BOARDING.

5 cents per line each insertion.

NORTH.

GAMBLE ST., 2812—Nice rooms and board in private family; very reasonable.

LOCUST ST., 2630—Desirable rooms with excellent board.

LOCUST ST., 2938—2d floor front and other rooms, with first-class board.

LUCAS AV., 2927—Nicely furnished rooms, good board; bath, hot and cold water.

LOCUST ST., 2227—Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board; transients accommodated.

OLIVE ST., 2116—Nice furnished rooms, with or without 1st-class meals.

OLIVE ST., 2328—New and neatly furnished rooms with board; plain home table; rooms for light housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 4051—Handsomely furnished second-story front room, with board; private family; reference required.

SPRING AV., 719 N.—Superior boarding accommodations for two young men; second story front room; all modern conveniences.

WASHINGTON AV., 2928—Front rooms, nice board for two gents; $25 each.

18TH ST., 1127 N.—Fur. front room, with or without board,; also other nice rooms.

SOUTH.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1455—2d-story front and other rooms; elegantly furnished; hot bath; gas; with or without board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD—Baby boarder wanted; will be in good care. 1422 Clark av., 2d floor.

BOARDING—2 nicely furnished 2d-floor front, connecting rooms, single or ensuite, with first-class board; hot bath, gas, all conveniences; this is no common boarding-house; best of references given. Address F 245, this office.

ROOMS—Nicely furnished 2d floor front connecting room, single or en suite, with board, hot bath, gas, all convs.; near Lafayette Park. Add. R 242, this office.

ROOMS—Handsomely furnished 2d floor front, with board, for 2, $45 per month; also 2d floor back, with board for 2, $35 per month; with fire, hot bath, gas and all convs.; South Side. Add. S 242, this office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

5 cents per line each insertion.

BOARDING—Wanted, a quiet gentleman, past middle age, a stranger in the city, for the winter, desires room, with or without board, in the home of some refined little widow or other unincumbered lady living alone who will make him comfortable; one who enjoys art, literature or the stage would be congenial; good accommodations desired and best of references given. Address C. C. Burton, General Delivery, City.

ROOM—A widower of means, with child of 9, desires room and board with a lively widow where there are no other roomers; liberal pay for desired accommodations. Address G 245, this office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

5 cents per line each insertion.

ROOMS—Wanted, 2 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping in neighborhood of Laclede and Channing avs.; must be cheap; 2d floor. Address W 244, this office.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

4231 M'PHERSON AV.

Eight-room modern house; all conveniences; completely furnished; lease to good tenant at low figure. NICHOLLS-RITTER, 713 Chestnut st.

FOR LEASE.

WEST BELLE PL., 3922—Residence; we offer this splendid house on lease to responsible tenant; it has 9 rooms and finely finished bed-room, large reception hall, with fire-place; lower story finished in hardwood; plumbing and heating of the best character.
JAMES STEWART & CO.,
507 Commercial Building.

FOR RENT—FLATS

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

BELL AV., 3869—New 6-room brick, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, gas fixtures and cemented basement; only $22.50.
PAUL JONES & CO., 815 Chestnut st.

RENT REDUCED.

N. E. cor. Grand and Cass avs., neat 3-room flat, 1st or 2d floor, in best order; reduced to $12 per month; examine them.
CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

LEONARD AV., 1126—Eight rooms; will rent at low figure.
NICHOLLS-RITTER,
713 Chestnut st.

MOVING VANS.

The largest equipment, handsomest padded vans in the city; two-horse vans, three-horse vans, four-horse vans and ordinary furniture cars for hire by load or contract; experienced, sober and careful hands; satisfaction guaranteed; estimates cheerfully given.

Fidelity Storage, Packing, and Moving Co.
1723 and 1725 Morgan St. Phone 2890.
Down-town Office 1003 Pine. Phone 4101.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

A Real Bargain!

Business Property

FOR SALE

OR LEASE.

52 feet 3 inches frontage on north side
Market Street,
Between
Broadway and 6th Street,

and 115 feet deep to a 15-foot alley. This property is in the heart of the business center.

TEN STREET CAR LINES PASS WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF IT.

It is only ½ block from Broadway, the great retail thoroughfare of St. Louis,
It is only 5 minutes from New Union Station,
It is only 3 minutes from New City Hall,
It is only ½ block from Court-House,
It is opposite the Grand Opera-house,
It is only 1 block from New Planters' Hotel,
It is only 1 block from Southern Hotel,
It is only ½ block from Laclede Hotel,
It is only 1 block from St. James Hotel,
It is only 1 block from Hurst's Hotel,
It is only 1 block from Olympic Theater,
It is only 1 block from Havlin's Theater,
It is only 2 blocks from Standard Theater.

Investors, Investigate at Once!

It is a rare chance and will be sold or leased at a Great Bargain. See

Nicholls-Ritter
Realty and Financial Co.

Phone 855. **713 Chestnut St.**

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 10, 1894. Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lime Co. of St. Louis for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office, 1136 Chestnut street, on Monday, January 21st, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. S. W. S. COBB, President.
PH. J. DAUERNHEIM, Secretary. 2526

THE annual meeting of stockholders for the election of directors for the Stegeman-Hausperger China Co. will take place at the office of the company, No. 1000 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, the 21st of January, 1895. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 12 m. At the same time and place a proposition will be submitted to the stockholders to change the number of directors of the company from four to three.
H. J. STEGEMAN, President.
St. Louis, Jan. 10, 1895. 2536

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE—The annual election for six directors of the Euclid Park Improvement Co., to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, Saturday, January 26, 1895. Polls will be open from 9 a. m. to 12 m.
E. H. COFFIN, President.
E. H. EHRLER, Secretary. 2525

ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual election for five directors of the Woerheide Realty and Improvement Company to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company Saturday, January 26, 1895. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 12 m. C. B. SMITH, President.
A. A. B. WOERHEIDE, Secretary. 2524

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'Y.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

MONEY to loan on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, musical instruments, etc., from $1 to $50,000. S. Van Raalte & Co., Loan Office, 12 and 14 S. Fourth st.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advance will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1015 Morgan st.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS negotiated on furniture, pianos, building association stock, etc.; terms and rates to suit borrowers. Guarantee and Storage Co., 717 Market st.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Room 2, 904 Olive st.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, medical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

LOANS—On furniture in residence, pianos and other good securities; business confidential; rates and payments to suit borrower. Rm. 1, 106½ N. 8th.

LOANS on furniture and pianos on easy monthly payments without removal at lowest rates. Commercial Loan Co., 712 Pine st., 2d floor.

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1003 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On furniture and pianos in any amount you desire without removing property from your house; money can be paid back in installments and save interest; no commission or charges for papers; you can get the money the same day you apply for it. John C. King, 814 Morgan st. Business private.

COLUMBIA LOAN CO.

Money to loan on furniture, pianos; lowest rates; business confidential. 810 N. 7th st.

ST. LOUIS MORTGAGE CO.

Loans money on furniture and building books; can keep possession of your property and pay off loans in installments and save interest; no commission and business confidential; lowest rate in city. 816½ Chestnut st., second floor.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS

Of any amount on household furniture, pianos or other security, without removal or publicity to inquisitive neighbors, on repaying arrangements consistent with your circumstances. We desire to serve notice to the public that we only cater to and desire to serve only the best element of respectable families—merchants, clerks and salesmen, holding responsible positions, to whom (although momentarily embarrassed) pride, dignity, privacy are as equally desired as the money. Respectability is equal to responsibility and is all we ask or require. Those who are unwilling or unable to give mortgages can obtain ready funds without security of any kind. In return we will enable you to avoid publicity or sensitive indelicacy. We certainly believe in and practice the "Golden Rule." Call or address, Rooms 810-811 Security Building.

FURNITURE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

1303 Washington Av., 2d Floor.

Will loan you any sum you desire from $10 up on furniture and pianos at the lowest rates, and with no extra charge of any kind, and give you as long time as you want to repay same; you can pay the money back in any amount you wish and at any time, and each payment so made will reduce the cost of the loan; or when you borrow the money you can sign notes payable monthly; the notes will include the money you borrow and expenses; each time you pay you take up a note, and when you pay all the notes you have signed you will be through; you won't owe us a cent; we also give you a written agreement that if you pay the loan off in full before the notes expire that we will give you a rebate on all notes that are not due. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet your payment, let us know and we will advance you the money to pay it; we do not remove any goods, but leave them in your possession; we will guarantee our terms to be the cheapest and easiest in the city, and in case of sickness we extend payment; also loans made in the suburbs of the city and East St. Louis. Call on us and we will give you any information you wish. Our office is open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Notary in office.
FURNITURE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
1303 Washington av., 2d floor.

LEGAL.

SPECIAL Commissioner's Sale in Partition.—Pursuant to an order of sale in the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, made on the 11th day of December, A. D., 1894, in cause No. 88,571, in Court-room No. 1, wherein Margaret Sikemeier and Henry Sikemeier, her husband, and Nellie Conway and Frank J. Conway, her husband, are plaintiffs, and Mary Elizabeth Galvin, John D. Galvin and Elizabeth Galvin, his wife, Mathew J. Galvin and Mary Galvin, his wife, are defendants, the undersigned Special Commissioner, will, on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1895,
Between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell the real estate below described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, to wit: One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, the deferred payments to be secured by deed of trust on said property, to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, with privilege to the purchaser of paying all cash, provided he elect to do so before the approval of the sale by the Court.
The property to be sold is described as follows, to wit: "A lot or parcel of ground with all the improvements thereon, situated in city block No. one hundred and forty-nine (149), having a front of twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches on the east side of Seventh street, and running back eastwardly of the same width eighty-two (82) feet to a private alley four (4) feet wide, on which premises is erected the building known as No. 804 South Seventh street, which said property is more fully described as follows, to wit: A lot or parcel of ground in city block one hundred and forty-nine (149) of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, containing a front of twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches on the east line of Seventh street, by a depth eastwardly between parallel lines eighty-two (82) feet, more or less, to a private alley four (4) feet wide, bounded west by Seventh street, east by said alley, north by a line forty-seven (47) feet and six (6) inches south of the south line of, and parallel with Gratiot street.
CHARLES J. DUNNERMAN,
Special Commissioner,
No. 702 Chestnut street.
MILLS & FLITCRAFT, Attorneys,
No. 204 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.
Dated at St. Louis, Missouri, this 26th day of December, A. D., 1894. 2424

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, asignee of the Shepard Baking Powder Company, will on
TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,
sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the uncollected book accounts of said company, and also a claim against Thos. F. Taylor for the sum of $2,175, said sale to be subject to the approval of the Circuit Court.
JOHN F. GREEN, Assignee,
2507 Room 810, Bank of Commerce Building.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an alias execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Mette & Kanne Distilling Company, plaintiff, and against John H. Welkener and George H. Welkener, defendants, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendants above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, attached at the commencement of suit herein, to-wit:
Lots 17 and 18 of city block No. 2054 of said city, fronting 60 feet 8¾ inches, more or less, on the south line of Arsenal street by a depth southwardly to an alley, bounded north by Arsenal street, east by lot No. 19 of said block, west by alley and south by alley. Also in city block 1977, bounded south by Arsenal street and east by Wisconsin avenue; more particularly described thus: A strip of ground fronting 10 feet and ¼ of an inch on south line of an alley in said block by an irregular depth southwardly along the west line of Wisconsin avenue of 56 feet 10½ inches to a point, bounded north by said alley, east by Wisconsin avenue, south by said point and west by property of L. A. Hanstein, and I will on
THURSDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendants of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.
HENRY TROLL,
Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10, 1895. 2514

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein Heman Construction Company is plaintiff and Aranna Larkins is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, charged with the special tax bill, on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:
Lot No. 70 of city block 3957A, having a front of 30 feet on Papin street by a depth of 151 feet, bounded on north by Papin, east by Islow, south by alley, west Massie, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri. And I will, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,
between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property to satisfy said execution and costs. HENRY TROLL,
Sheriff City of St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2509

NOTICE of Final Settlement—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Gustav Wolf, deceased, that I, the undersigned, administratrix of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
ROSA C. WOLF,
Administratrix of Gustav Wolf, Deceased.
St. Louis, Jan. 12, 1895. 2532

NOTICE of Final Settlement—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Sylvester Clarke, deceased, that I, the undersigned, administratrix of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
ANNIE M. CLARKE,
Administratrix c. t. a. of the Estate of Sylvester Clarke, Deceased.
J. L. HORNSBY, Attorney.
St. Louis, Jan. 11, 1895. 2533

NOTICE of Final Settlement—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Bernard O'Reilly, deceased, that I, the undersigned, administratrix of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
MARY O'REILLY,
Administratrix of the Estate of Bernard O'Reilly, Deceased.
J. L. HORNSBY, Attorney.
St. Louis, Jan. 11, 1895. 2534

ESTATE of Henry Lewis, Deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Henry Lewis, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 29th day of December, 1894.
All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 29th day of December, 1894.
JOHN G. LEWIS,
2527 Administrator with the Will Annexed.

ESTATE of Ann Bradley, Deceased—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Ann Bradley, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, on the 10th day of January, 1895.
All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 10th day of January, 1895.
ROBERT BARWICK BRADLEY,
2535 Administrator.

ESTATE of Missouri Byrd, Deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Missouri Byrd, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 14th day of December, 1894.
All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 14th day of December, 1894.
2528 MONIMA BYRD, Executrix.

IN the matter of the assignment of Maguire Clothing Company—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, assignee of Maguire Clothing Company, having become satisfied that it is no longer advantageous to the creditors of my said assignor to keep said assignment open, will, on the twenty-third day of February, 1895, apply to the Circuit Court of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in room 3 thereof, in which said assignment is pending, for a discharge from my said trust as said assignee. THOMAS F. FARRELLY,
Assignee of Maguire Clothing Company.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11, 1895. 2529

NOTICE of Final Settlement.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Thomas A. Corbett, deceased, that I, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
BENJAMIN EISEMAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Thomas A. Corbett, Deceased.
St. Louis, Jan. 12, 1895. 2531

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

COURTSHIP BY MAIL.

What Came of Writing Too Many Letters.

"She really is the prettiest little creature I ever saw," said Willoughby Vane, as he turned from the window for the fiftieth time that morning. "Jane," he added, addressing the housemaid, who was clearing away the breakfast things, "have you any idea who the people are who have taken old Mr. Adderly's house opposite?"

"Well, yes, sir, if you please," returned the handmaiden. "I met their cook at the grocer's the other day, and she said that her master's name was Black—Capting Choker Black—and that he was staying there on leave of absence with his wife and daughter, sir."

"Oh, indeed. Did she happen to mention the young lady's name?"

"Yes, sir; she called her Miss Eva."

"Eva! What a charming name!" murmured Mr. Willoughby to himself; and then he added aloud:

"That will do, Jane, thank you."

Willoughby Vane was a bachelor, 28 years old, rich, indolent and tolerably good looking. He lived with a widowed mother in a pleasant house in Albany, and, having nothing else to do, had fallen desperately in love with his pretty vis-a-vis, and anxiously sought an opportunity for an introduction. However, having discovered the name of his enchantress, he determined to address her anonymously by letter.

Regularly three times a day for a week afterwards he called at the post-office to see whether an answer had arrived for him. As the week advanced Willoughby began to lose his appetite and grew so listless and irritable that Mrs. Vane, like a fond mother, fancied her dear boy was ill and begged him to consult their medical adviser. But her son laughed at the idea, knowing well that his complaint was beyond the doctor's skill to cure.

He was beginning to despair of ever receiving a reply, when, to his great delight, on the seventh morning a letter was handed to him by the postmaster written in a dainty feminine hand and addressed to "W. V." Almost unable to conceal his emotion, he quitted the post-office, broke open the seal and drank in the contents.

They evidently were of a pleasant nature, for he read the letter over again and again, kissed the envelope, put it in his breast pocket and hurried home to see his inamorata looking out of the window of the opposite house as usual.

For a moment his first impulse was to salute her respectfully, but immediately afterwards he bethought himself that as he was still incognito the young lady would perhaps feel insulted by the action. Besides, how could she know that he was "W. V.?" So he went indoors and amused himself for three hours in inditing a reply to her letter, which he posted the same afternoon, and in due course a second answer arrived.

And so matters went on, a constant interchange of letters being kept up for a fortnight, during which time Mr. Willoughby Vane spent his days running to and from the Post-office, writing letters and watching his fair neighbor from the window of the dining-room.

"Confound it!" he would sometimes say to himself. "How very provoking the dear girl is! She never will look this way. I do wish I could catch her eye, if only for a moment. What a horrible sour-looking old crab the mother is! Depend upon it, Willoughby, that poor child is anything but happy at home with those two old fogies. Indeed, her letters hint as much." And having given vent to his feelings, he would put on his hat and walk to the post-office, or shut himself in his room and compose another note to his "Dearest Eva."

At length three weeks having flown rapidly away in this manner, he received a letter one morning from the young lady, which ran as follows:

"To 'W. V.'

"Sir—As it is useless to continue a correspondence in this manner, I think it is now time for you to throw off your incognito and reveal your true name and position to one to whom you are not totally indifferent. Believe me that nothing inspires love like mutual confidence. Prove to me that I have not been imprudent in answering your letters by at once informing me who you are. It is with no feeling of idle curiosity that I ask this, but simply for our mutual satisfaction. Yours, etc.,
"EVA."

To which Willoughby replied by return of post:

"Dearest Eva (if you will permit me to call you so?)—Have you not for weeks past observed a young man, with hair brushed back, anxiously watching you from the window of the opposite house? And although you have apparently never taken the slightest notice of him, I trust that his features are not altogether repulsive to you. I am that individual.

Charmed by the graceful magic of thine eye,
Day after day I watch and dream and sigh;
Watch thee, dream of thee, sigh for thee alone,
Fair star of Albany—may I add mine own?

—to quote—with some alterations—the noble stanza of the poet Brown. And now I have a favor to ask you. Whenever you see me at the window take no notice of me at present, lest my mother should observe it. In a few days she will be going out of town, and then we can throw off all restraint. Till then, adieu! Adieu, my adorable one, adieu! My eyes are ever on you. Your own, WILLOUGHBY VANE."

To which epistle came the following answer:

"Dear Sir—Your explanation is perfectly satisfactory. I may also add, your features are not at all repulsive to "EVA."

"Bless her! What a delightful little soul she is!" ejaculated Willoughby.

And he went out, ordered a new suit of clothes and had his hair cut.

"Willy," said Mrs. Vane to her son the next morning, "I wish you would do something to improve your mind, and not waste your time looking out of the window all day as you have lately done. Come and read the assembly debates to me, if you have nothing else to do."

The worthy lady was a red-hot politician, and for three mortal hours she kept him at this delightful task; at the expiration of which time he succeeded in escaping to his own room, where he wrote the following note to Eva:

"Dearest Eva—I am overjoyed at the contents of your brief communication. If, as you say, my features are not altogether repulsive to you, may I hope that you will consent to be mine—mine only?
"WILLOUGHBY."

Back came the reply the next morning:

"Dear Willoughby: Your reply has made me feel very happy. It is very dull here—no society except father and mother. I long for more congenial companionship. Thine,
EVA."

In this delightful manner the days flew on—halcyon days, too, for Willoughby, and sweetened by the interchange of this and similar lover-like correspondence. On the following Monday morning Mrs. Vane left town on a visit to some friends in Saratoga, leaving her son to keep house at home. That same afternoon one of Capt. Black's servants brought the following note for Willoughby:

"Willie: Have you any objections to my telling my dear papa all? Matters have gone so far that it will be impossible for either of us to retract what we have written. Let us take papa into our confidence. I know no fear that he will oppose our union. Pray send me a line by bearer.
EVA."

The answer was as follows:

"My Own Dear Eva: Do whatever you consider best. My fate is in your hands. If your papa should refuse his consent I — but I will not think of anything so dreadful. Fear not that I shall ever retract. Life without you would be a desert with no oasis to brighten it. Yours until death,
WILLOUGHBY."

That evening just as Willoughby had finished his dinner he heard a loud double knock at the street door, and on its being opened a strange voice inquired in a loud tone:

"Is Mr. Willoughby Vane at home?"

His heart beat violently as Jane, entering the room, said:

"A gentleman wishes to speak with you in the library, sir."

And she handed him a card inscribed "Capt. Choker Black, 101st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y."

"I will be with him in a moment," said Willoughby, and he swallowed a couple of glasses of sherry to nerve him for the interview.

"Capt. Choker Black, I believe?" he said, as he entered the library.

"Your servant, sir," said the gallant captain—who, glass in eye, was busily engaged in scrutinizing an engraving of the battle of Gettysburg. "Your servant, sir. Have I the pleasure of addressing Willoughby Vane?" Willoughby bowed.

"Then, sir, of course, you know the business that has brought me here."

Terribly nervous, and scarcely knowing what answer to make, our hero bowed again.

"Come, come, sir, don't be afraid to speak out! My daughter has made me her confidant; so let there be no reserve between us. Eva has told me all!"

Here poor Willoughby blushed up to the roots of his hair.

"You see, I know all about it. You have fallen desperately in love with the poor girl, and, although you have never exchanged three words together, you are already engaged to be married. Mighty expeditious, upon my word! Ha! ha! ha! Pray excuse me for laughing, but the idea is somewhat comical! Ha! ha! ha!"

As the Captain appeared to be in a very good humor, Willoughby's courage began to rise.

"Don't mention it, sir. You are her father, and have a right to do what you please. But I sincerely trust that you have no objections to offer."

"I? None! Believe me, I shall be delighted to see my Eva comfortably settled. But, harkye, sir. Business is business. I am a plain, blunt man; and fifteen years with one's regiment on the plains doesn't help to polish one. First of all, what are your prospects?"

And the Captain drew a note-book out of his pocket and proceeded to examine our hero as if he were in a court of justice.

"You are an only son, I believe?"

"I am."

"Good!" And down went the note in the pocket-book.

"Your age?"

"Twenty-eight next birthday."

"Twenty-eight! Good. Is your constitution healthy?"

"I believe so. I have had measles, whooping cough and mumps."

"Disorders peculiar to infancy. Good." And the Captain scribbled away again.

"Are you engaged in any business or profession?"

"None."

"Then, how on earth do you live?"

"On my private income, captain."

"Then, all I can say is, you're an uncommonly lucky fellow to be able to subsist on that. I only wish I could. What is your income?"

"About four thousand a year."

"Is it in house property, shares in limited companies or in 'governments?' If in public companies, I should be sorry to give two years' purchase for the lot."

"In the new 4 per cents."

"Good! I think I may say very good! What sort of temper are you?"

"Well, that's a rather difficult question to answer," said Willoughby, smiling for the first time.

"Hang it, sir; not at all!" returned the Captain. "If any one should ask me my temper I should say, 'Hasty, sir; confoundedly hasty!' And Choker Black's proud of it, sir; proud of it."

"Say about the average," answered Willoughby, timidly.

"Temper average," said the Captain, jotting it down. "I think these are about all the questions I have to ask you. You know my daughter by sight?"

"I have had the pleasure of seeing her frequently—from the window, sir."

"And you think you could be happy with her?"

"Think, Captain! I am certain of it!"

"Very good. Now, hark ye, Willoughby Vane. Marry her, treat her well and be happy. Neglect her, blight her young affections, and, hang me, sir; if I don't riddle you with bullets! Gad, sir, I'm a man of my word, and I'll do what I say, as sure as my name's Choker Black!"

"I have no fear on that score, Captain. Unite her to me, and if a life of devotion—"

"I know all about that," said the Captain. "Keep your fine phrases for the girl's ears. Give me your hand, sir. I've taken a fancy to you."

"You flatter me, Captain!"

"Hang it, sir; no! Choker Black never indulges in flattery. Don't be afraid to grasp my hand, sir; it is yours as long as I find you plain sailing and straightforward. But if I suspect you of any artifice or deception, I'll knock you down with it. So, now; I hope we perfectly understand each other?"

"One word more," said Willoughby. "Am I to understand that you consent to our union?"

"Certainly. You can be married to-morrow, if you please. Sir, the happiness of my dear child is my first consideration. Gad, sir, I'm not a brute—not one of these unnatural parents people read of in novels. Choker Black may be a fire-eater on the field, but, anyhow, he knows how to treat his own flesh and blood."

"Captain, you overwhelm me with gratitude."

"Say no more about it. Clap on your hat and come across the street with me and I'll introduce you to my daughter at once."

Scarcely knowing what he was about, Willoughby did as he was told. They crossed the street together, and the Captain opened his door with a latch-key.

"One moment, if you please," said Willoughby, who was titivating his hair and arranging his cravat.

"Are you ready now?" asked the Captain.

"Quite!"

"Mr. Willoughby Vane!" cried the Captain, ushering our hero into the drawing-room. Then, waving his hand, he added, "allow me to introduce you to my wife and daughter."

Willoughby looked exceedingly foolish as he bowed to the two ladies. On a couch by the fireside sat his enchantress, looking more bewitchingly radiant than ever, his vis-a-vis being the tall, thin, angular woman in black, that he had frequently noticed from over the way.

"What a contrast!" thought Willoughby, "between mother and daughter!"

"Annie, my dear, Mr. Willoughby Vane is nervous, no doubt. You know the adage Let us leave the young people together, and he'll soon find his tongue then, I'll wager," said the Captain, addressing the younger of the two ladies, who immediately rose from her seat.

"Stay, sir—there is some mistake here," said Willoughby. "This lady is—" and he pointed to the gaunt female.

"My daughter, sir," said the Captain. "My daughter by my first wife."

"And this," ejaculated our hero, turning to the young leady.

"Is my second wife, sir!"

Willoughby Vane fled from his home that night. About a month later his almost broken-hearted mother received a letter from him explaining the whole affair; and the postmark bore the words, "Montreal, Canada."—Boston Home Journal.

[illegible]

The Head of a Public Library Must Be Much More Than a Mere Custodian.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The usefulness of a public library to a community is not measured by books and building, but by the ability of its librarian and the number of its readers. Put a good librarian in a roomy shed with a few thousand books and he will do more for a city and its real education than a man who is not both an able and a trained librarian with half a million books and a building which cost $1,000,000, or, as in Boston, four times the value of the books it houses.

A great public library to-day is simply terminal facilities and a distributing station for literature. The business of being a librarian has to be learned just as much as the business of being a railroad man, and to people in libraries the best librarians are just as well known as the best railroad men are to people about railroad offices. A good librarian of the first rank can get $10,000 a year without asking for it, and he is cheap at the price—a good deal cheaper than a poor man at $1,000. No man really equal to managing a library with an income of $30,000 or $40,000 a year can be got for less than $4,000 or $5,000, though men can be had cheaper, and cheap management, always the dearest, will be the result.

A librarian to-day is not a man who can talk about various kinds of books in an interesting way, or who can catalogue books, or who for years has always been at odd library jobs or even is interested in "literature," and thinks that his "general knowledge of books" fits him for the work of librarian. The new librarian is as active and pushing as any business man; he studies a city like a retail dry goods man; he sees what people are going to read, and he uses the knowledge to turn them to what they ought to read. He classifies and catalogues and arranges and distributes his store of 100,000 or 500,000 books so that the rare book which some specialist wants to see once in ten years can be got just as easily and as quickly as the novel which every one wants and of which the library has to have fifty copies. Such a librarian knows what schools are studying, and he puts books in the way of the pupils. He knows what is going on, and the delivery desk is always ready with an answer to any question about the books on any subject up for talk. He is alive to the finger tips and he makes all his books live. No big auction of book rarities worth their weight in bank notes which takes place from Berlin to San Francisco passes without his getting what the library needs, and no ragged boy strays into the public library wondering what it is like but finds himself, he does not quite know how, seated and reading an interesting book.

GLASS ENGRAVING MACHINE.

The Finest Tracing Can Now Be Done by a Child.

From the English Mechanic.

Glass engraving is usually done by applying the vessel to be ornamented to the periphery of a small rapidly rotating disc supplied with some abrasive in fine powder. A novel engraving machine has been recently introduced, which was invented and patented by Messrs. Bryce and Knox for the rapid and economic production of decorative work on glass and metal manufactures of every description, including all kinds of electro and silver plate goods. The chief merits claimed for this invention are that there is no limit to the number of articles that may be operated upon simultaneously, with a perfect uniformity of workmanship. The facility with which this machine, which is of twelve multiplying power, can be operated upon and replaced with fresh objects is one of its most prominent characteristics. Three different patterns can be produced in one hour on one machine. Its construction is exceedingly simple. The globes—or whatever is to be engraved—are fixed on platforms in two upright cylindrical forms. These platforms can be raised or lowered by means of a handle. The engraving needles are applied or let off by a touch of the treadle. The pattern to be followed rests on a board at the back, and the tracing is a work which could be done by a girl.

A COUNTESS IN DURANCE VILE.

Curious Sensation in the Court Circles of Denmark.

A great sensation has been caused in Danish court circles by a pamphlet published by the Countess Adelaide Shimmelmann. The Countess, who was one of the ladies in waiting to the Empress Augusta for many years, and who was honored with the friendship of the Emperor William I., had lived a most retired life since the death of her father. Being wealthy, she had decided to devote herself entirely to the welfare of the poor and the oppressed. Every day she visited hospitals and prisons and everywhere she gave with full hands. This caused an estrangement between the Countess and her family, and they saw very little of each other. In the early part of this year the Countess went to Copenhagen, but was received most coolly by her brother, and was finally conducted, on some pretext or other, to a hospital, where she was detained for thirteen weeks. Then she was dismissed with the statement that she was not at all ailing. In the above mentioned pamphlet she has fully described all that she had to endure during those thirteen weeks. She was not able even to send one letter to her friends during that time to inform them of her most deplorable position, so that she—once the lady in waiting of an Empress—had to borrow money from one of the attendants in order to procure a hat. The Countess had been placed under guardianship, but the Minister of Justice has canceled this order, and the affair will have its epilogue at court.

IS BECOMING EPIDEMIC.

The Dress Suit Fiends Break Out in Kentucky.

From the Louisville Times.

The dress-suit craze for daylight wear has broken out in Louisville. Yesterday afternoon a reception was given at a popular residence and among the callers were several young fellows belonging to the smart set. These gentlemen made their appearance about 2:30 in the afternoon arrayed in full evening dress, thereby producing a silent but eloquent sensation among the other guests present. Some imagined, and with justice, that they were waiters, but the latter gentry refused to recognize the profession in this case. The stupidity of these young fellows reminds one of a conversation between Coleridge, the poet, and a fashionable friend. The former was noted for his slovenliness and vile taste in dress, and one day, while walking with his acquaintance, they saw several notable people whom the friend knew coming toward them.

Coleridge, realizing that his appearance was anything but prepossessing, and fearing it would embarrass his companion, remarked:

"Let me step behind you and these people will think I am your servant."

"No, sir," retorted the man promptly, "I am proud of you as my friend, but I would be ashamed of you as my servant."

If these young fellows do not wish to call down all the ridicule which remains after Mr. Higinbotham got his knock-out in Chicago let them beware of going to afternoon functions in full dress.

The Glorious Climate of Texas.

From the Washington Post.

"Yes, seh," said Representative Hutcheson of Texas yesterday morning, in reply to the usual remark: "yes, seh, this certainly is a charming day. But us folks from Texas don't enthuse over it, because, you know, seh, we have this kind o' weather right along down in our State. Our skies rival the blue of Italy's far-famed cerulean vault, and from the birth of winter, seh, till the beautiful month of May melts in the lap of gorgeous perfumed June, the fragrance of whose roses sweetens the breath of our nostrils till winter—those skies look down on the Lone Star State and see just such weather as this."

"As good as the far-famed weather of Florida, Mr. Hutcheson?"

"As good, seh? Better. And what's more, we are not eternally talking about it either. But, then, we don't live through the summers on fish and through the winters on Yankees."

Could Marry on $100.

From the Chicago News.

The children of this degenerate day are objects of terror to their parents. The subtle and awful wisdom they cheerfully voice is appalling.

A South Side gentleman of the age and mature experience of 6 years stated his views on matrimony the other day.

"I shall save up my money this year," he remarked. "All the nickels and dimes I get I'll put in the bank to buy Christmas presents with. Or, maybe, I won't buy presents, after all. If I save up $100 I'll get married—I could marry any one if I had $100, couldn't I?"

Then his family decided it was time for him to go to bed.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

THE MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12, 1895.—The official report of the Russian Agricultural Minister states that the condition of wheat was less satisfactory on Dec. 13 than it was the corresponding time last year. Seeding had been retarded by autumn rains, winter wheat had suffered more severely than winter rye. The districts least satisfactory were the most fertile provinces and the acreage sown showed a considerable decrease.

Bradstreet's says supplies of available wheat in this country and Canada, in Europe out of producers' hands, in Australia and afloat for Europe furnish a total of 187,253,000 bushels on Jan. 1, a decrease of 6,470,000 bushels compared with one year ago, an increase of 717,000 bushels with 1893, and 28,750,000 bushels larger than 1892. Bradstreet's estimates invisible supplies of this country are 34,000,000 bushels less than one year ago.

London Corn Trade News reports the world's visible of wheat on Jan. 1, 1895, at 203,040,000 bushels, against 205,768,000 one year ago, 195,960,000 two years ago. The smallest amount in seven years was 126,000,000 bushels in 1891. The English visible, including stocks in first hands, farmers' reserves and amount afloat, on Jan. 1, it says, was 77,344,000 bushels, or 8,100,000 bushels less than one year ago.

Little wheat and flour could have cleared this week from the Pacific coast, as the 2,587,000 bushels reported from both coasts were but little larger than the amount shipped from the four principal Atlantic ports and New Orleans. The week before 2,864,000 bushels was cleared and one year ago 2,409,000 bushels.

The severe weather and high winds are said to be having a serious and probably damaging effect upon the winter wheat plant in sections west and southwest where drouth conditions have prevailed.

So far this season Europe has taken nearly 1,000,000 bales more cotton from America than it did last year and American spinners have taken 500,000 bales more.

Dealers in fertilizers say that the reduced takings by cotton growers this year of fertilizers will equal 25 per cent.

The exports of wheat from India for the calendar year just ended were 14,334,000 bushels, against 21,056,000 bushels the previous year.

It is stated that the first cargo of new Argentine wheat would clear from Buenos Ayres this week.

The local stock of wheat will probably decrease 350,000 bu this week.

A decrease of 1,000,000 bu or more is expected in the next wheat visible. One year ago it increased 480,000 bu.

Clearing House statement:

	Clearings.	Balances.
To-day	$ 4,003,633	$ 765,747
This week	27,910,934	5,321,713
Last week	27,301,814	5,397,082
Corresponding week		
Last year	24,396,762	4,169,643

Increase $3,514,172, or 14.4 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Quoted by A. G. Edwards & Sons:

New York	$1 prem bid
Chicago	35c prem bid
Cincinnati	par bid
Louisville	par bid
New Orleans	50c prem bid

Regular Cash Market Prices.

	Saturday.	Friday.	Year Ago.
No. 2 red	53½b	53	57¼
No. 3 red	53 b	52 b	55
No. 4 winter	52 b	51 b	53
CORN.			
No. 2	43¼	43	33½
No. 2 white	43½	43	34½
No. 4 winter	40½@41½	41 b	32
OATS.			
No. 2	30½@31	30½@31	28½
No. 2 white	32	32	30½
No. 3	30½b	30 b	27

Future Prices.

	Closing Friday.	Highest Sales.	Lowest Sales.	Closing Saturday.
WHEAT.				
May	55⅝b	56⅛@56¼	55⅝	56⅛@56¼
CORN.				
Jan.	43 a	.....	.....	43 b
May	44⅝a	45⅛	45	45⅛a
July	44⅞@45 a	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
OATS.				
May	30⅝@30⅞a	.....	.....	31 b

CHICAGO—Reported by Gaylord, Blessing & Co., 307 Olive street.

WHEAT.				
May	58⅛	58⅞	58⅛	58⅝@58¾
CORN.				
May	47⅞	48⅜	47⅞@48	48¼@48⅜
OATS.				
May	30⅞	31¼	31	31⅛@31¼
PORK.				
May	$11.75	$11.87½	$11.80	$11.82½
LARD.				
May	6.97½@7	7.02½	6.97½	7.00@.02½
RIBS.				
May	5.92½	6.02½	6.00	6.00@.02½

CHICAGO—Wheat—Jan, 54⅞@55c; May, 58⅝@¾c; July, 59⅛@⅜c. Corn—Jan, 46 n; May, 48¼@⅜. Oats—Jan, 28⅜ n; May, 31¼@⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Jan, $11.50; May, $11.82½; clear ribs—Jan, 5.82c; May, 6@6.02½c. Lard—Jan, 6.85c@87½c; May, 7@7.02½c.

NEW YORK—Wheat—May, 63⅝c a. Corn—May, 51⅞c b. Oats—May, 35c a.

TOLEDO—Wheat—Jan, 56c; May, 59⅛c a.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wheat—July, 60¼@⅜c; May 61⅛c.

MILWAUKEE—Barley—Cash, 54c; Feb, 54½c.

ON 'CHANGE.

WHEAT—The opening was strong at ¼c advance and under good buying sold up ½c more before the upward tendency received a check. There was little reaction, however—not over ⅛c, though there were freer offerings after the advance ceased. Late in the day the market moved up a fraction more and at close was ⅝c@¾c above the price asked at the close of yesterday.

Except that reports for week were much less than expected and 300,000 bushels smaller than last week the general conditions were rather bullish. Foreign markets were firm. Bradstreet's figures on supplies showed smaller amounts than one year ago, and there were apprehensions regarding the effect of the extreme cold and dry weather upon the winter wheat plant. No increase in receipts was seen anywhere, 68,000 bushels arriving at Western winter wheat markets and 237 cars at the Northwest. There were estimates out also for a decrease of 1,000,000 bushels or more in the visible. There were strengthening factors, increasing the desire to buy and holding sellers off.

The day's clearances were the most meager reported yet, amounting to only 32,000 pkgs flour and 5,700 bu wheat, but domestic markets held their own and late all of them stiffened up still more in price. The closing Liverpool was firm, but no particular change in continental markets. Locally there was little for sale and with some shorts uneasy enough to cover, along with some buying for long account, gave the market a firm tone and so closed it.

Futures—May opened at 55⅝c and closed at 56⅛@¼c. July offered at 56⅝c, bid 56½c.

Spot grades—Higher. Exporters began buying early this morning, though the elevators made the difference between cash and May ½c less than yesterday, when it was 1½c f. o. b. E. side, but before call to-day 200,000 bushels No. 2 red was taken at 1c below May f. o. b. E. side. On call carriers bid 53½c for No. 2 red in United, 54c in Terminal, 53c for No. 3 red in Terminal, 53½c for No. 2 hard in United and Terminal. No. 4 neglected.

After call 25,000 bu No 2 red sold this side to a miller at 2¼c below May and neotiations on for 400,000 bu for export.

Received 215 sacks, 4 cars local. There was very little on sale, but the demand was of the lightest, as only one miller buying and he would only take offerings on this side, though paying 54½c for choice—½c advance. East track or stock to arrive neglected.

CORN—This market started off strong and early in the day had scored ½c advance, though speculative trading was rather light. The advance in wheat was a strengthening factor; all domestic markets were higher and foreign firm and receipts moderate—270,000 bu at Western markets.

Clearances were moderate—88,500 bu from five ports. From the advance established early in the day there was not over ⅛c relapse, but the market was tame at the higher rates and at close there were sellers at the top.

Futures—May opened at 45c and sold up to 45⅛c, which asked at close. July sold at 45⅛c to 45⅝c.

Spot Grades—Higher, and holders of stock very firm. The demand was principally speculative, but some car lot buying by local feeders. No 2 sold E side at 43½c and that bid for regular, 43½c for St. L., M., F. and T. No. 3 E side at 40⅛ and in T. at 41½c, bid 40⅝c this side, 41c for M. and F. No 4 offered in C. at 40⅛c, bid 38c this and E side. No 2 white not offered, bid 43½c regular, 43¼c for T. No 3 white 41½c bid for T.

Samples—Received 64 cars local. Offerings were small, most the car lots going into elevator to sell on grade and few buyers out for track stock. A few cars ear sold to feeders at 39¾c for mixed E track and 42c for white track this side, latter an advance over previous sale.

OATS—Not a future trade was made though the tone was stronger and ⅛c advance was bid. But few operators were inclined to do anything and they gave the market indifferent attention at all times.

Futures No. 2—Before call 31@⅛c bid, on call 31⅛c asked, 30⅞c bid and later 31c bid.

Spot Grades—Firm; stock stiffly held. Both No 2 and No 3 offered E side 30⅝c, bid 30½c for each, but for No 2 in T. 31c bid.

RYE—The small stock of No. 2 here is held at 54c and the best bid to-day was 51c E. side, but at least 1c more than that obtainable from distiller and order buyers.

HAY.

Received, 630 tons; shipped, 137 tons. The weather was entirely too cold this morning and few cared to confront the icy blasts that were most keenly felt across the river. The attendance, consequently, on East side was thin and but little business done. On this side only moderate sales were made, but steady prices readily obtained. The best grades of timothy and prairie chiefly sought after and very stiff in price.

Sales: Track and warehouse—This side—Prairie—1 car low grade at $7.50, 2 fancy at $10, 3 strictly do at $10.50, 1 extra do at $11. Clover—1 car at $11, 1 at $11.75. Mixed—1 car at $9.50, 1 at $10.75, 2 grassy at $11. Timothy—2 cars strictly prime at $10.50, part car choice at $11, 2 strictly do at $11.50, 2 do (1½-bales) at $11.75.

East Side—Timothy—2 cars strictly choice at $11.25, 1 fancy (large-baled) at $12.50.

Straw—Wheat, salable East Side at $4, this side at $4.50.

FLOUR AND FEED.

FLOUR—Market firm but quiet, as not much doing.

Patents	$2 60@2 70
Extra fancy	2 30@2 40
Fancy	2 10@2 20
Choice	1 80@1 90
Rye flour	2 90@3 00
Cornmeal	1 95@2 00
Hominy	2 40@2 45
Grits	2 40@2 45

Bran—Just as strong as scant supplies and and increasing inquiry can make it. Eastern buyers bid 65c for sacked East track, and 62c at country points, but found no sellers at these rates. At the mill the price of bran has been advanced to 67@68c and strips to 85c. Sales—1 car bulk, country point at 56c, 3 cars skd, E. track to go south on direct order at 67c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Standard mess, $11.87½ for new and $11.62½ for old; on orders, higher.

LARD—Prime steam, 6.70c; choice, 6.85c.

BACON—Boxed lots: Shoulders, 5¾@⅞c; longs, 6⅝c; clear ribs, 6⅝c; short clear, 6⅞c. On orders, longs, 7c; clear ribs, 7⅛c; short clear, 7¼c.

D. S. MEATS—Boxed, f o b on cash orders—Shoulders, 4¾c; longs, 5⅝c; clear ribs, 5⅞c; short clear, 6c. On orders—boxed, longs, 6c; clear ribs, 6⅛c; short clear, 6¼c.

SEEDS AND CASTOR BEANS.

GRASS SEEDS—Steady and demand fair. Clover, poor to fair, $7.50@8.25; choice, $8.40@8.50; timoth, $4.75@5.25; red top, $3@5.50; Hungarian and millet, $1.35@1.65.

FLAX SEED—Quiet. Quotable at $1.35.

HEMP SEED—Steady at $2.80 per 100 lbs., pure test.

CASTOR BEANS—Prime, $1.25; small lots and inferior less.

LEAD AND SPELTER.

LEAD—Another advance to record and a strong market with the demand unsupplied. Sales, 10 cases chemical hard for Jan. at $2.87½ and sales made of desilverized refined at $2.90. It is understood shorts are uneasy and are beginning to purchase.

SPELTER—Firm, but quiet at $3.07½ bid, but none to be had at that.

ON THE STREET.

(The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands unless otherwise quoted. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.)

FRUITS.

APPLES—Strong; supplies light; Ben Davis range from $2.75 to $3.75; per bbl; Geniting, $2@2.75; Eastern at $2.40@2.60 for seconds; $3@3.25 for Baldwin and Greening.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears selling at $1.50@2 per box.

ORANGES—Offerings increasing of frozen fruit, which is selling for about freight charges. Sound fruit held very firmly. Florida, large sizes, $2.75@3; small sizes, $3.25@3.50.

LEMONS—Messina and Palermo, $3@3.50 per box.

BANANAS—Selections suitable for filling orders sell at $1@1.50 per bunch, according to size.

COCOANUTS—Selling in round lots from first hands at $24@25 per 1,000—in a small way at $2.75 per 100.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod selling at $12 per bbl; Jersey at $10@11 per bbl and $3.50 per box.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady but quiet. Apples—Sun-dried quarters, 6@6¼c; evaporated rings, 6@6½c; chopped, ½c; cores and peelings, ½@¾c.

VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—In light supply; firm. Eastern burbank quotable at 60@65c; Northern stock, 50@52c for mixed and inferior to 55@60c for choice; home-grown, 40@55c; on orders, 10c per bu more than foregoing prices are charged.

ONIONS—In light supply. Fancy red globe 65@75c per bu; choice yellow, 45@55c; small and damaged, 25@35c. On orders 10c per bu more than foregoing prices are charged.

SPANISH ONIONS—Dull at 85@90c per case.

CABBAGE—Firm. Choice $13@17 per ton; fancy 23@25c; inferior and damaged less. On orders—Choice, $2@2.25 per crate.

CELERY—California, 30@65c per bunch; home-grown, 25@75c. Celery roots, 35@40c per doz.

SWEET POTATOES—Bermudas, $2.50 per bbl; Nansemond, $3.25.

RUTABAGAS—Quiet at 20@25c per bu; on orders, $1 per bbl.

PARSNIPS—Choice on orders, $1.75 per bbl.

HORSERADISH—Choice on orders, $3 per bbl.

CARROTS—Northern dull at $8@9 per ton in bulk; choice on orders, $1.25 per bbl.

CUCUMBERS—Fancy, $2.50@3.00 per doz.

TOMATOES—Southern, $5@6 per 6-basket crate.

SAUERKRAUT—City make, ¼-bbls, $1.75; bbls, $3.25; on orders, 25@50c per bbl higher.

BEETS—Choice on orders, $1.25 per bbl. New Southern lower at 25@30c per doz bunches.

TURNIPS—Home-grown on orders at $1 per bbl; consignments not wanted.

CAULIFLOWER—$1.50 to $4 per doz.

LETTUCE—Southern, $4@6 per bbl.

SPINACH—Home-grown, $2 per bbl.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—Creamery: Separator, 20@22c; gathered cream, 15@20c; fancy Elgin, 26@27c. Dairy: Good to choice, 16@18c; common to fair, 9@11c. Country packed and roll, 7@8c; strong, air-struck and inferior, 4@6c. Grease butter, 3c.

CHEESE—Full cream, twins, 11c; singles, 11¼c; Young America, 11½c Southern Wisconsin, twins, 8@8½c; singles, 8¼@8¾c; Young America, 8½@9¼c; Brick, 10¼@11c; Limburger, 9@9¼c; Swiss, choice, 13½@14c.

EGGS.

Received, 1,391 cases; shipped, 838 cases. Higher on account of weather, but trade slow. Fresh quotable at 15½c per doz; old and held stock at 1@2c less.

POULTRY, GAME AND VEALS.

LIVE POULTRY—Slow of sale on account of cold weather. Chickens lower.

Spring Chickens	5½@6
Old roosters	3½
Turkeys	5
Ducks	6½@7
Geese	4½@5
Pigeons, per doz	50

DRESSED POULTRY—A slow market, as the cold weather kept buyers off the street. Chickens in larger supply and lower. Turkeys sold at 7c per lb; chickens at 6@7c; ducks, 8@9c; geese at 6@7c. Undrawn, with heads and legs on, 1c less.

GAME—Steady, slow and fair.

Grouse, dark	5 00
Grouse, light	4 50
Rabbits	75
Jack rabbits	1 00
Squirrels	60
Snipe	1 00
Mallard ducks	3 00
Redhead ducks	2 75
Bluewing teal	2 25
Greenwing teal	2 00
Wood and mixed	1 00
Canvasback ducks	5 00
Wild turkeys	8@9
Opossum	5@15

LIVE VEALS—Quiet and easy. Choice, 4c per lb; fair stock, 3½@4c; heretics, rough and thin, 2@2½c per lb.

WOOL.

The local market is quiet and unchanged.

	Medium.	Braid and Low.	Light Fine.	Heavy Fine.
Mo., Ill., etc	14 @15	12 @14	10 @11	8 @9
Kn., Nb., etc	10 @12	8 @10	8 @ 9	6 @7
Tx., Ark., etc	10 @13	8 @10	7 @ 9	5 @7
Dk., Wy., etc	10 @12	8 @10	8 @ 9	6 @7

Slightly burry	10@11	Tub-washed—	
Hard burry	8	Fair to choice	20@21
South'n hard burry	7	Inferior	16@18

FURS.

Raccoon and skunk quiet; mink continues fairly active; other skins steady and unchanged.

	No. 1 Large.	No. 1 Med.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Raccoon	$ 60	$ 40	$ 30	$ 15	5
Mink	75	50	30	20	10
Fox, gray	60	50	35	20	10
Fox, red	80	60	45	20	10
Wolf, prairie	60	50	40	20	10
Wolf, timber	1 00	80	50	25	10
Beaver	6 00	4 00	2 50	1 50	50
Otter	7 00	5 00	3 50	1 50	50
Bear	12 00	10 00	6 00	2 00	[illegible]

Skunk, blk., large	$1 10	Opossum	5@10
Skunk, short stripe	75	Muskrat	5@10
Skunk, narrow s'pe	40	Wildcat	10@30
Skunk, broad stripe	15	Civet cat	10@15
Skunk, Texas	20@40	House cat	10
Skunk, Indian Terr.	25@50	Badger	5@50

Northern stock worth 10 to 15 per cent more and Southern 10 to 15 per cent less than above quotations.

HIDES, FEATHERS, PELTS, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—Quiet, with no change to note.

Round prices—

Green salted Western	5¼
Green salted, Southern	4¾
Texas, heavy	8¾@9
Southern and inferior	8¼@8½
Dry salted	6¼
Glue stock, green and dry	2½@4½
On selection—	
Green salted, No. 1	5½
Green salted, No. 2	4½
Uncured	1c off
Dry flint, No. 1	9½
Dry flint, No. 2	7¾
Dry salted, No. 1	6¾
Dry salted, No. 2	5¾

FEATHERS—Steady. Prime white live geese, large sacks, 36c; small sacks, 38c; quilly and prime gray, 28c; old white, 22c; X, 28@30c; XX, 15@17c; XXX, 10@12c; XXXX, 5@7c. Chicken—Prime, 3¼c. Duck—Dark, 20c; white, 28c. Tare, 3 to 10 per cent. Turkey—Prime tail, clean and straight, 15c; prime wing, 8c; pointers, 2½c; mixed wing and tail 10c; Mixed wing, tail and pointers, 5c; prime body, 1c; damp, quilly and mixed, discounted as to value.

SHEEP PELTS—Green salted, 45@55c; each; lambs, 15@35c; shearlings, 10@20c; damaged, half price; antelope, 12½c; goat skins, 10@20c each.

DEER SKINS, ETC.—Deer skins firm, 27c per lb for prime dry—damaged half price; antelope, 12½c; goat skins, 10@20c each.

TALLOW—Unchanged. Prime run in bbls, 4⅝c per lb; No 2 and stock in irregular pkgs, 4¼c; cake, 5¼c.

BEESWAX—Prime salable at 28½c per lb.

ROOTS—Ginseng, $2.40@2.75; seneca, 22@24c; snake, 22@24c; golden seal, 14@15c; May, apple, 1¼@2c; pink, 15c; lady slipper, 4c; black, 4@4½c; angelica, 4@5c; wahoo, bark of trees, 4c; root, 8c; blood, 2@2½c; blue flag, 4c; golden thread, 8c; butterfly, 8c.

NUTS.

PECANS—Texas, 4½@5¾c per lb; Louisiana, 3½@4½c; Western, 3½@4c.

WALNUTS—Quotable at 35@40c per bu.

HICKORY NUTS—New nominal at 25@75c per bu.

PEANUTS—Quiet at 1@2c per lb. Inferior less.

HAZELNUTS—Selling at 2½@3c per lb.

LEAF TOBACCO.

	Burley Red.	Burley Colory.	Old Style Heavy.
Common lugs	3½@ 4½	5½@ 7	2¾@ 3¼
Medium lugs	4½@ 6	7½@ 9	3¼@ 3¾
Good lugs	6 @ 7½	9 @10	3¾@ 4½
Common leaf	7 @ 9	7½@10	4½@ 5½
Medium leaf	9 @11	10 @13	5½@ 6½
Good leaf	11 @15	13 @16	6½@ 8½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SORGHUM—Steady at 15@18c per gal.

MAPLE SUGAR—Vermont, 7½@8c; Canada, 10@10½c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Fair to choice, 65@70c per gal.

HONEY—Strained and extracted, in bbls. 4½@5c per lb; in cans, 6½@8c; fancy near-by and California, in cans, 8@9c; inferior, less. Comb yellow, 8@11c; fancy white, 15@18c.

CIDER—Poor to choice is quotable at $3.50 to $4.50 per bbl.

GREEN PEAS—Green jobbing at $1.05@1.10 per bu; Scotch, $1.15; split, $1.45.

WHITE BEANS—Country quotable at 90c @$1.10 per bu; weevily sells for less. Eastern hand-picked medium jobbing at $1.65@1.70; pea beans at $1.70@1.75; Lima, 5@5½c per lb.

POPCORN—Quotable at $1.25@1.45 per 100 lbs.

BROOM CORN—Firm. Ordinary is quotable at 3@4c; choice, 4@5c; fancy worth more.

HOPS—Quiet. New York, choice, 11@13c per lb; Pacific Coast, 10@11c; foreign, 30@35c.

SALT—Domestic, East Side, 85c per bbl; this side, 90c.

OILS—Linseed oil, raw, 54c per gal; boiled, 57c. Castor oil, best, 10c per lb; No 3, 8¾c. Cottonseed oil, summer yellow, 32c; white, 33c; winter yellow, 37c; white, 38c.

MOSS—Gray, 1½c; gray and brown mixed, 2@2¼c; black and brown mixed, 2¾@3c; black, 3@3¼c. Country machine picked—XX, 2@2½c; XXX, 3½@4c; XXXX, 4½@5c.

BONES—Choice bleached, $15 per ton; skinny, $8; junk, $10; slaughter-house stock, $7@8.50.

RAGS, OLD ROPE AND RUBBER—Rags, 60@65c per 100 lbs. Old rope, No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, 50c. Old rubber, $4.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL—Iron, wrought, 25c per 100 lbs; heavy cast, 25c; stove plate, 20c; malleable and burnt, 15c. Brass, light, $3; heavy, $5. Copper, $6. Lead, $2.50. Zinc, $2. Pewter, $9.

HEMP—Missouri, undressed, $70@80 per ton.

BAGGING—Order prices, 1¾-lb, 4⅝c; 2-lb, 5c; 2¼-lb, 5⅜c. Iron ties, 65c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb.

SACKS—Burlaps, 2-bu, 3¾c; 2½-bu, 4c; 3-bu, 4½c; 4-bu, 5½c; 5-bu, 5½c; 6-bu, 5¾c. Cotton, seamless, 10@17c. Flour, 25-lb, 2⅝c; 49-lb, 3⅞c; 98-lb, 5⅞c; 100-lb, export, 6¼c.

EMPTY BARRELS—Coal oil, 75c; vinegar, 30c; black oil, 25@30c; lard oil, 50@55c; linseed oil, 55@60c; sugar, 12½@15c; wine, 60@65c; whisky, 40@50c; ½-bbls, 35c; molasses, 20c; sauer kraut, 20@25c; bbls with broken staves, 25c less.

COOPERSTUFFS—Shaved hoops, cooper flour bbl, $3.50@4; country, $2.50@3; ½-bbls, $1.50; coiled elm, $6; pork bbls, $5@6; lard tcs, $8.50@9. Staves, flour bbl, $5.75@6; culls, $3@3.50; ½-bbl, $4.50; pork bbl, $16; lard tcs, $22; beer keg, $16@18. Heading flour bbls, 4c per set.

COOPERAGE—Flour bbls, round hoop, 30c; flat hoop, 26c; ½-bbls, 21c; meal bbls, 23c; produce bbls, 20@22c; fruit bbls, 21c; lard tcs, $1.15; ½-tcs, 60c; pork bbls, $1; ½-bbls, 50c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin—D, E and F, $2; G, $2.25; H, $2.50; I, $3; K, $3.30; M, $3.65; N, $3.95; W. G., $4.20; W. W., $4.35. Turpentine, 32c per gallon in round lots to 35c in smaller quantities. Pine tar, $2.75 per bbl. Navy pitch, $2.50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Wheat began to-day witha spurt of activity and a ⅜c jump in prices. Cables were firm. Northwestern receipts were light and the weather was cold. There was a good demand, New York doing considerable buying near the opening. Bradstreet's report regarding farmers' supplies was also a strong factor. May opened unchanged at 58⅝c and sold up to 58¾@⅞c. Corn was firm mainly on the strength in wheat, but supported also by fair buying by commission houses. May opened unchanged at 47⅞c and sold to 48¼c.

Oats were helped by the firmness in corn and buying by the elevator concerns. May opened ⅛c higher at 31c and advanced ⅛c. Provisions were steady and slightly higher onlighter hog receipts and fair buying. May pork started 5c higher at $11.80 and sold at $11.82½. May lard sold at $7 and May ribs at $6.02½.

LIVE STOCK.

National Stock Yards.

The receipts at the National Stock Yards during the week amounted to 13,232 cattle, 38,247 hogs and 4,277 sheep.

CATTLE—The supply to-day was too insignificant to make a representative market, and the trade, as usual on Saturday, did not amount to much. The following is the range of values on native cattle based on the latest sales:

Native steers—Choice to fancy heavy export, $5.30 to $5.50; good heavy shipping and export, $4.80 to $5.25; fair to medium shipping, $4.25 to $4.75; coarse heavy, $3.75 to $4.25; dressed beef and butcher, 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, $4.20 to $4.50; from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, $3.75 to $4.15; less than 1,000 pounds, $3.10 to $3.65; fair to choice feeders, $2.75 to $3.45. The bulk of the stockers sold at $2.25 to $2.40.

Cows and heifers—Fancy, $3.75 to $4.25; choice, $3.15 to $3.60; good, $2.60 to $2.90; medium, $2.25 to $2.50; fair, $1.80 to $2.20.

Bulls—Good butcher, $2 to $2.40; choice, $2.50 to $2.75; export, $3 to $3.30; common and thin, $1.40 to $1.75.

Calves—The bulk of sales were at $3.50 for fair to $4.50 per 100 pounds for choice.

Representative sales of Texas cattle—Grass steers, $2.25 to $3.15; fed steers, $3.35 to $4.25; grass cows, $2 to $2.65; fed cows, $2.25 to $3.70.

HOGS—Only about 5 car loads on sale. Market quiet and steady. The best heavy to be had sold at $4.40; good light to medium, $4.20 to $4.25; common to fair light, $3.60 to $4; light pigs, $3 per 100 pounds.

SHEEP—Nothing offered to-day. During the week prices advanced about 50c per 100 pounds. Fair to choice lambs sold from $3 to $4.25; ordinary mixed lots at $2.25 to $3; strictly good, $3.25 to $3.70. At no time during the week has the supply been equal to the wants of the trade, and considerable more good sheep and lambs could have been sold to advantage. Stock sheep, however, sell very slowly.

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Is prepared to make loans on first-class improved property at the lowest current rate of interest, and without commissions.

For particulars apply to

JOHN S. LOWRY, Special Loan Agent, 804 Union Trust B'ld'g, St. Louis, Mo.

Will Pay Cash

For life insurance policies, paid up and running endowments, tontines and distribution policies, etc. Address P. O. Box No. 463, St. Louis, Mo.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; official yesterday, 35,812; shipments yesterday, 8,289. Left over, 6,000; active and steady; light, $3.85@4.30; mixed $4@4.55; heavy, $4@4.70; roughs, $4@4.20.

Cattle—15,200. Dull and weak.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000. Quiet and weak.

Hogs Monday—37,000.

COTTON.

Local market—Steady; sales, 900 bales; receipts to-day, 3,050 bales; since Sept. 1, 1894, 654,828 bales; shipments to-day, 3,289 bales; shipments since Sept. 1, 1894, 598,987 bales. Stock, 74,387 bales. Quotations: Ordinary, 4½c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; low middling, 4⅞c; middling, 5⅜c; good middling, 5 9-16c; medium fair, 6 1-16c.

LIVERPOOL—Moderate demand; prices steady. Uplands, 3 1-16d. Futures closed dull; Jan. and Feb., 2 63-64d; Feb. and March, 3d; March and April, 3 1-64d; April and May, 3 2-64d; May and June, 3 4-64d; June and July, 3 5-64d; July and Aug., 3 6-64d; Aug. and Sept., 3 8-64d; Sept. and Oct., 3 9-64d.

NEW YORK—Spot dull; middling, 5¾c. Futures closed dull. Sales, 17,400 bales.

Reported by the Lesser Cotton Co.

	Closed Friday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closed Sat'dy.
January	5.55	5.54	5.54	5.54
February	5.55	5.54	5.54	5.54
March	5.59	5.59	5.58	5.58
April	5.63	5.63	5.62	5.62
May	5.68	5.68	5.66	5.67
June	5.72	5.71	5.71	5.71
July	5.76	5.76	5.74	5.75
August	5.81	5.81	5.80	5.80
September	5.84	5.85	5.83	5.83

New York Stocks.

Corrected daily by Whitaker & Hodgman, bond and stock brokers, 300 North Fourth street.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.

STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Tobacco com.	98½			98½
Atchison	4½	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	62⅜			62⅜
Canada Southern	49⅞	50	49⅞	50
Central New Jersey	91⅞	93⅜	91⅞	93¼
Chicago Gas Trust	77	77	75⅝	76⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	38¼	38¼	38	38
Chi., R. I. & P.	62½	62⅜	62½	62⅜
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71⅛	71⅜	71⅛	71⅛
Chi., M. & St. P. com.	56⅝	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞
Chi., & N. W. com.	96	96⅛	96	96⅛
Colo. Fuel and Iron	25			25
Cotton Oil com.	23⅛			23⅛
Del., Lack. & W.	159	163	159	162½
Delaware & Hudson	130⅞	132	130⅞	132
Edison general	34			34
Erie common	10			10
Hocking Valley	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½
Illinois Central	84½			84½
Laclede Gas bonds	95			95
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
Lead common	36⅞			36⅞
Michigan Central	95			95
Missouri Pacific	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24
Manhattan Elevated	105¼	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
National Cordage com.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
New York & New Eng.	33⅛	33⅛	33	33
New York Central	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
Northern Pacific com.	3⅜			3⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	17⅛	17½	17¼	17½
Ontario & Western	15⅛			15⅛
Omaha common	[illegible]			[illegible]
Pacific Mail	22⅞			22⅞
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
Richmond Terminal	15⅛			15⅛
Sugar common	90⅛	90⅝	90	90
Tenn. Coal and Iron	15⅛	15½	15	15
Union Pacific	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
U. S. Rubber com.	44⅜			44⅜
Wabash, St. L. & P. pf.	14			14
Western Union Tel. Co.	87½	88	87½	87⅞
Whisky Trust	11	11	10⅝	10⅝

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—10:15—The bulk of trading on the stock exchange has been in Chicago Gas, which has been sold freely, causing a reaction of 1⅜ per cent to 75⅝. The sales are said to be in liquidation of a long account which shows a profit. Bay State Gas has advanced 1¼ per cent to 23⅛. The movement in the general list is in significant, but the tone of the market is rather easy.

DEER KILLING MATCH.

A Pacific Coast Hunting Experience on Christmas Day.

From the Chicago Record.

The most memorable Christmas of my life occurred at a point west of Colusa, Cal., on the Pacific Coast Range Mountains, where a half dozen hunters, myself among the number, encamped for the winter of 1857.

It was agreed that the man who should kill the most deer between the rising and setting of the sun on Christmas should take all. I killed nine and won the prize. It was not because I was the best marksman, for there were others in the camp equally as good as myself, but it seemed that a streak of good luck lingered in my pathway during the day.

It happened in this way: I started out early in the morning, accompanied by an unarmed old Indian whom we nicknamed "Skap."

We had scarcely gone a half mile from camp when I downed a beautiful three-pronged buck. A mile further up the mountain I killed my second deer. We were greatly encouraged, and pressed on up to the snow line, where deer usually were the most plentiful; but to our surprise we failed to find any more until about noon, when, having turned our course obliquely down the mountain, we suddenly came to an almost perpendicular rocky bluff, and looking over into a little valley or level spot of ground, covering not more than an acre, just below, we saw eight deer. Slipping quietly behind a big pine tree standing near the edge of the bluff, where I had a full view of the ground below me, I drew down upon a large six-pronged buck, which I supposed to be the leader of the herd, and at the crack of my rifle he fell.

Deer never knowingly run into danger if they can help it.

The wind, as well as the position I occupied, was in my favor.

The echo seemed to confuse them. They did not know from what direction the danger came. So they simply ran in a short circle, stopping near the point where the first one fell.

A second shot killed another, and seemed to intensify the confusion. They did not know in what direction to run to get out of danger, so they repeated the short circle. Another was killed; another, another, and so on until seven had fallen. The eighth, a splendid-looking doe, stood there trembling like an aspen leaf. I really felt sorry for her, for the thought struck me that the one just killed, being only half grown, was her baby. But I was anxious to win the prize.

I had already killed nine, and deer were worth $10 a head in the market, and who should stop under such circumstances to consider a mother's grief, when her baby could be sold for revenue?

So bang went my gun and down dropped the doe; but I had only creased her, and she had barely fallen when she sprung to her feet and dashed down the mountain at a frightful speed, crossing a canon; as she struggled up the rocky steep beyond she suddenly paused, and, looking back across the chasm, she gave a last pitiful call for her baby, but it answered not—it was dead.

"Skap" said: "She heap cry, no shoot any more," and I didn't.

She passed on out of sight, only to meet death a half hour later at the hands of another hunter, who that evening turned her over to me as one of the thirty-six deer which fell to my lot as the man who, by reason of having killed the greatest number, was entitled to all.

Another Brute.

From the New York Weekly.

Wife: "Ever so many women are becoming artists."

Husband: "Yes, it is a business in which they can talk while they work."

Medical.

Superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, Injections

SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES

A Cure in 48 Hours

TANSY PILLS! ALL DRUG STORES. SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Addison Chapman of the City of St. Louis, Mo., that I will, on the 18th day of February, 1895, at the office of H. T. Simon-Gregory Dry Goods Co., 621 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., proceed publicly to adjust and allow demands against the estate and effects assigned to me by Addison Chapman for the benefit of creditors, and will continue said hearing during the two following days. FREDERICK H. SOLLER, Assignee of Addison Chapman.

St. Louis, Jan. 12, 1895. 2580

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of the City of St. Louis—Lewis Miller, plaintiff, vs. C. Aultman & Company, defendant (No. 95,227), Room No. 5. To whom it may concern: Take notice, that the undersigned, Adolph Weber, receiver in the above entitled cause of the assets of C. Aultman & Co. in the State of Missouri, hereby gives notice to all persons claiming to be creditors, or having demands against the defendant corporation, to present the same to the undersigned receiver, with such proof as they may have to support the same, at the office of said receiver, Room 508, American Central Building, corner Broadway and Locust street, on or before twelve o'clock on the 21st day of January, 1895, in order that said receiver may allow such claims as are just. Failure to present claims on or before said time may result in the parties losing their demands.

ADOLPH WEBER, Receiver.

Jan. 9th, 1895.

Taylor & Erd, Attorneys for Receiver. 2509

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Ida Brinkmeyer, plaintiff, and against Henry Brinkmeyer, defendant, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendant above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot No. 11 in city block 1272; said lot has a front of 25 feet on the south line of Chouteau avenue by a depth southwardly of 110 feet to an alley ten feet wide, bounded on the north by Chouteau avenue, on the east by lot ten (10) of said block, on the south by alley and on the west by lot twelve (12) of said block, and I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendant of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs. HENRY TROLL, Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2498

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Co., a corporation, is plaintiff and Ellen Grant is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the mechanic's lien, on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

Lot number 38 of Beardslee's sub-division in Chancellier Tract, in the Grand Prairie Common Fields of City of St. Louis, Missouri, and city block numbered 3745. Said lot having a frontage of 50 feet on the south side of Page avenue, upon which said lot of ground there are improvements consisting of a two-story brick dwelling house. And I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property to satisfy said execution and costs. HENRY TROLL, Sheriff, City of St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2502

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue and authority of an alias execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Thos. B. Lowden, plaintiff, and against Michael J. Larisey, defendant; I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendant above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to wit:

Lots 7 and 8 of block 18, Union Addition to said city, now city block 1093, fronting together 50 feet on south line of Montgomery street by depth of 138 feet 7 inches to an alley. Also in lot 16 and a strip 10 feet wide off the south side of lot 17 of city block 2322 west in said city; said lot 16 and part of lot 17 fronting together 35 feet on west line of Knapp street and extending west between parallel lines 105 feet for depth to an alley, and bounded north by land of Glas, east by Knapp street, south by Howard street and west by an alley, and I will on

FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1895,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above-named defendant of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs. HENRY TROLL, Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 11, 1895. 2496

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein August Heman is plaintiff and Katherine Potthoff is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, charged with the special tax bill, on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

A lot in city block 3705, having a front of 25 feet on south line of Cottage avenue by a depth southwardly of 134 feet five inches; bounded north by Cottage avenue, east by O'Connell, south by alley, west by Stadler, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri. And I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs. HENRY TROLL, Sheriff City of St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2501

GERMAN MILITARY SYSTEM.

The Country That Has Been the War School of Europe.

From the North American Review.

The military history and success of Germany have easily made her the war school of Europe, and the scientific development of the military art, to which she is indebted for the overthrow of Austria and France in her late wars, has compelled the others to follow her example and imitate her methods even to the particulars of organization and equipment, though unable probably to rival her in systematic thoroughness of preparation and sustained attention to detail. The system evolved by Germany and now substantially common to all the continental States is as a whole simple enough, and has for its practical object the conversion, so far as may be, of the entire nation into a military body with the largest amount of training that the finances and other public exigencies will permit.

The controlling principles may be summarized as follows: 1. Liability to service universal, and actual service compulsory at the discretion of the State. 2. The thorough training and maintenance under arms in readiness for immediate service of as large a force as practicable. 3. A secure simplicity and perfection of organization and equipment in every partcular, large and small. 4. The formation, as rapidly as may be, of a regular reserve, from which the active ranks can at once expand from a peace to a war footing with fully trained men. 5. The formation and partial training of a militia, which, in the absence of the regular troops, is to occupy garrisons and forts, construct defenses, maintain order at home, and supply the waste of war by filling vacancies in the field. 6. The enrollment of every citizen into a force that may be levied en masse in case of invasion. 7. Careful study and solution, in advance, of every possible military complication, in order that prompt and concerted action shall follow a declaration of war.

Not a Pedestrian.

From the New York Weekly.

Visiting Relative: "You don't walk around the city much, do you?"

Boston Hostess: "Oh, no. It is a long distance around the city. But I walk about the streets a good deal."

Religious Notices.

25 cents each insertion.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, (English Evangelical Lutheran), McMillan av., west of Taylor, Rev. C. T. McDaniel, pastor; divine service Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; prayer and lecture service Wednesday at 8 p. m. All welcome.

ETHICAL SOCIETY, Memorial Hall, 19th and Lucas pl.—Sunday, 11 o'clock a. m., address by Mr. Sheldon. Subject, "How People of Different Minds Can All Use the Word God." The public is cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Bell and Cardinal avs.—M. Rhodes, D. D., pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sabbath-school at 9:15 a. m. Prayer meeting and lecture by the pastor every Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening in the church parlors at 6:30. Welcome.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, Locust and Beaumont.—Morning Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. W. Boyd, D. D., at morning service, 11 a. m., subject, "The Value of the Church;" at evening service, 7:45 p. m., he will give the sixth lecture on Socialism, "Practical Difficulties of Socialism;" afternoon Sunday-school, 3 p. m.; Mission Sunday-school, 3 p. m., corner Broadway and Poplar; Society Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m.; mid-week service, Wednesday, 8 p. m. Welcome.

Lodge Notices.

Regular Meetings, 25 cents each insertion; Funeral Notices, 50 cents each insertion.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., will hold a special communication Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Allen Sinclair. Members of city lodges fraternally invited. W. A. HALL, W. M.

E. V. KYLE, Secretary.

BALDWIN COMMANDERY, No. 50, K. T., will fall in promptly at the Asylum Sunday afternoon, 1 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of escorting Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 40, at the funeral of our late Frater Allen Sinclair. Members of city commanderies courteously invited. W. N. BAHRENBURG, E. C.

E. V. KYLE, Recorder.

THE POST-DISPATCH.

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

CENTRAL.

CLARK AV.—Cor. 14th......G. H. Scheel
CLARK AV.—3136......I. L. Ochsner
FRANKLIN AV.—1600......C. Klipstein
FRANKLIN AV.—1737......H. A. Kattelman
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S......A. H. Schulte
JEFFERSON and MARKET.H. D. Rohlfing
LUCAS AV.—1700......W. S. Fleming
OLIVE ST.—1400......R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2001......J. S. Proctor
WASHINGTON AV.—1328......McFarland's
WASHINGTON AV.—2338......T. S. Glenn

NORTHWEST.

BENTON ST.—1501......Koch & Kempff
BENTON ST.—N. w. Cor. 22d.John A. Fritz
BENTON ST.—2572......Wm. H. Motz
BIDDLE and HIGH STS......Koch & Kempff
BIDDLE ST.—1000......A. Friedberg & Co
BIDDLE ST.—N. w. Cor. 20th...A. J. Temm
BROADWAY—1751 N......A. S. Ludwig
BROADWAY—2001 N......O. D'Amour
BROADWAY—3626 N......W. C. Waldeck
BROADWAY—4101 N......W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—4830 N.C. W. G. E. Bachman
BROOKLYN—1100......A. J. Engel
CARR ST.—1328......Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201......Crawley's Pharmacy
CASS AV.—1000......Cass Avenue Pharmacy
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d......H. W. Strathmann
CASS AV.—Cor. Jefferson...W. A. Holscher
CASS AV.—Cor. Bacon st......F. C. Herkert
CHAMBERS—Cor. 15th st......C. W. Smith
COTTAGE—Cor. Warne av......J. X. Geisler
DODIER ST.—2248......F. B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—2801......A. H. Bartmer
EASTON AV.—3180......F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—4161......Herman Fisher
EASTON AV.—4252......E. H. Voepel
EASTON AV.—4900......H. O. Koenig
EASTON AV.—4966......G. P. Mulhall
EASTON—Cor. Academy av...G. C. Meinig
EASTON AV.—5443......Arlington Drug Co
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N......T. H. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—4201 N.H. W. Barkhoefer
EAST GRAND AV.—1923......T. H. Wurmb
GAMBLE ST.—2631......A. Braun
GARRISON—Cor. Easton av., Garrison Pharmacy
GARRISON—Cor. Washington...C. C. May
GARRISON—Cor. Cass......Gill Bros
GRAND AV.—1460 N......Stegner Drug Co
GRAND AV.—1927 N......W. D. Temm
GRAND AV.—3631 N......A. J. Hoenny
GRAND AV.—4048 N......Wm. Craemer
KOSSUTH AV.—3903......L. W. O. Renke
MADISON—Cor. 14th st......Pauley's
MADISON—Cor. 19th st......B. J. Ludwig
MARCUS—Cor. Greer av......J. A. Pfunder
NATURAL BRIDGE ROAD—4229A, Layton Drug Co
NINTH ST.—2625 N......O. Claus
NORTH MARKET—Cor. 14th..C.E.W.Bade
O'FALLON—Cor. 10th st......T. T. McAuliffe
ST. LOUIS AV.—1948......Gustavus Koch
ST. LOUIS AV.—Cor. 25th st......J. H. Sewing
ST. LOUIS AV.—2858...Carey Bros. Drug Co
TAYLOR AV.—1827......G. H. Wagner

WEST END.

BAYARD AV. and Suburban Railway, G. F. Becker
BOYLE AV.—Cor. Old Manchester, Lehman Bros
CHESNUT ST.—3201......W. Bartlett
CHESTNUT ST.—3601......F. L. Pickett
COMPTON AV.—200 S......J. F. Cummings
DELMAR—Cor. Taylor av......E. M. Pirner
FINNEY AV.—4069......Gatewood & Haagen
FINNEY—Cor. Taylor av., Taylor Avenue Pharmacy
GRAND AV.—Cor. Franklin av., Pauley's Drug Store
GRAND—Cor. Finney av.Clinton Pharmacy
LINDELL AV.—3575......A. D. Byrne
LUCAS AV.—3841......Charles C. May
MARKET ST.—2846......St. Louis Pharmacy
MANCHESTER ROAD—922......E. R. Marten
MANCHESTER—Cor. Theresa......T. Crusius
MAPLE—Cor. Hamilton av...C. J. Haeberle
MORGAN ST.—3800......W. Ross Harris
MORGAN ST.—3746......Sohn's Pharmacy
OLIVE ST.—3100......Olive Pharmacy Co
OLIVE ST.—3201......Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3342......R. G. Henderson & Co
OLIVE ST.—3500......Adam B. Roth
OLIVE—Cor. Grand av......Thomas Halpin
OLIVE ST.—3718......W. R. Grant
OLIVE ST.—Cor. Vandeventer..F. H. Swift
OLIVE ST.—4101......E. N. Harris
OLIVE ST.—4169......J. R. Strite
OLIVE ST.—4267......Allen & Barnes
OLD MANCHESTER RD—Cor. Macklind, Schreier's Drug Store
PAGE AV.—3750......Waldeck Bros
PENDLEON AV.—827......R. S. Overton
VANDEVENTER AV.—Cor. Morgan st., C. F. Ruesch
VANDEVENER AV.—Cor. Cook av., Lyda & Reed
VANDEVENTER AV.—Cor. Finney av., A. H. Sippy
WASHINGTON AV.—2737......J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901......J. E. Hilby

SOUTHWEST.

ARSENAL ST.—1961......R. R. Kettenbach
BROADWAY—1532 S......S. B'way Pharmacy
BROADWAY—1800 S......O. F. Heitmeyer
BROADWAY—2000 S......Irwin J. Koeberlin
BROADWAY—2218 S......Chas. Renner, Jr
BROADWAY—2624 S......H. W. Clausen
BROADWAY—2919 S..South Side Pharmacy
BROADWAY—3207 S......F. Hemm
CALIFORNIA—Cor. Russell. J. P. Methudy
CALIFORNIA AV.—Cor. Cherokee st., Carey Bros. Drug Co
CHOUTEAU AV.—706......Henry Braun
CHOUTEAU AV.—1500......T. F. Hagenow
CHOUTEAU AV.—Cor. Grattan st., Chr. Schaefer & Son
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801......H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2300......H. F. Helwig
CHOUTEAU AV.—Cor. Jefferson av., Otto Traubel
CHOUTEAU—2738..Friedewald's Pharmacy
EIGHTH ST.—1702 S......Albert J. Funsch
FOURTH ST.—1129 S......Jacob Freiss
GRAVOIS ST.—1948......Henry Fisher
GRAVOIS ST.—2711......B. C. Nieman
GRAVOIS ST.—2946......B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800...E. A. Sennewald & Co
HICKORY ST.—1100...Lohrman & Mynders
JEFFERSON AV.—2127 S.Berg's Pharmacy
JEFFERSON AV.—3601 S......Fred. J. Meyer
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800......Philip Kaut
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601......Paul M. Nake
LAFAYETTE AV.—3232, Compton Hill Pharmacy
MENARD ST.—1434......G. Weinsberg
MENARD ST.—2358......A. C. Bendel
PARK AV.—1827......G. H. Andreas
PARK AV.—2900......J. T. Feager
SIDNEY ST.—1960......C. H. Zahn
SALINA ST.—2870......A. P. Kaltwasser
ST. ANGE AV.—1400......R. H. Gaertner
VIRGINIA AV.—Cor. Meramec..A. W. Blitz
WYOMING ST.—Cor. 7th st....O. J. Funsch

CARONDELET.

BROADWAY—7618 S......A. Knarr
BROADWAY—7631 S......L. F. Waibel
MICHIGAN—Cor. Ivory av...Benno Bribach

SUBURBAN.

WELLSTON.

WELLSTON PHARMACY..Fred. A. Moses

DE HODIAMONT.

W. E. Elliott.

FERGUSON.

FERGUSON PHARMACY...L. B. Yancey

WEBSTER GROVES.

S. L. Douglass.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

COLLINSVILLE—Cor. Missouri av., O. F. Kresse
MISSOURI AV.—201......Heller & Traubel

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

MAIN ST.—Cor. High st...Geo. M. Stoltberg

CITY NEWS.

Private matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine.

Dr. R. C. Chase,
Sixth and Locust. Crown and bridge work.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES.

Grain Shippers Getting a Good Thing on East Bound Shipments.

It is an open secret among the grain men that the great incentive for the purchase of the 1,500,000 bushels of wheat in the St. Louis market during the past week has been the ability of the purchasers to secure a decidedly low rate of freight to the Atlantic seaboard.

The wheat, it was originally stated, was bought for export, but E. B. White of the E. B. White Grain Co., says that of the 800 and more cars his company has purchased not a bushel of it has been taken for export. He says he was simply able to get a favorable rate and is just transferring the grain from the Western to the Eastern granaries while the railroads are not busy.

A portion of Mr. White's statement is taken by the grain men with just a grain of salt, as they believe some of the wheat will be exported at once, even though it may not yet be sold. The other portion of the statement is believed implicitly. They are all satisfied that both Mr. White and the Green Commission Co., another large purchaser, have been given a big cut. It is said they have been made as low a rate as 15 cents. The regular rate from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard is 26 cents. All of the wheat, it has been stated, will go to the East by the all-rail route execpt about 250,000 bushels, which will go by rail to Belmont, Mo., and thence by water to the East.

This water shipment, it is claimed, is made at 15 cents, if it even goes past New Orleans other than for export, and the cut by the all-rail route is made on a plea of meeting this rate. It is the biggest shipment of wheat out of St. Louis for years, but it is claimed by the roads which did not get the haul that this is no reason for a 11-cent per hundred cut. The matter is likely to come up in the shape of charges against the road getting the business at the next meeting of the Central Traffic Association, if not sooner. It is a fact that the rolling stock on most of the roads is standing idle and business at any price is thankfully received.

PROFESSIONAL CYCLISTS.

Zimmerman Thinks They Should Race Under L. A. W. Supervision.

"Professional racing is bound to come," says Arthur Zimmerman, the champion cyclist. "The L. A. W., or some other equally strong body, should take the matter in charge. If a rider is proved guilty of crooked work he should be suspended for, say a year. That would reduce crookedness to a minimum. A professional life at the best is not a long one, and with stringent rules against dishonesty the sport would thrive in America as it does in Europe. No cyclist can afford to be suspended for a year. At the end of that time his usefulness on the track may be ended. In my opinion a man that draws a salary from a manufacturer is a professional. I think that class B racing is the true solution of the problem to enable the top-notchers to get all the money their services are worth from the manufacturers. A salaried racer makes cycling his business. I do not believe in matches. They endanger hard feelings and do not help the game. I have met Johnson in eighteen competitions and he has succeeded in defeating me once therefore, I do not feel that I am in duty bound to meet him. It is to Johnson's interest to meet me. He has nothing to lose and everything to gain. American riders, I can frankly state, are superior to their foreign brethren. There are in this country perhaps twenty or more cyclists who can ride a quarter in 26s or thereabouts. There are four or five men as fast if all of Europe. American tracks, with straightaways, are more conducive to speed, but the foreign cement tracks are in the end the best in the world for racing. If I race at all this year, which is doubtful, I will do so in Paris."

Special Sale of Trousers at New Tariff Prices.

During the last week we have been able to buy a lot of Trouserings which we have manufactured and offered for sale at very low prices. If you will look into our Pine street show windows you will see a display of Fine Trousers which will interest you.

MILLS & AVERILL,
Broadway and Pine.

Mysterious Abduction.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.—Pearl Blount, the 14-year-old daughter of J. S. Blount, a well-known traveling man of this city, was seized by two men on a side street yesterday, bound and gagged, placed in an express wagon and taken to an unfrequented part of town, where her captors, after looking at her closely, released her, declaring that she was "the wrong girl." The police are making an investigation.

BUY COKE THAT WILL BURN.
Pittsburgh Crushed Coke
For stoves, grates
and furnaces,
Cheaper than anthracite.
DEVOY & FEUERBORN
COAL AND COKE CO.,
815 North Seventh street.

Miss Nesbitt's Assailant.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 12.—Osa Terosa, a Mexican who is charged with being the assailant of Miss Nesbitt, the night agent for the Union Pacific Railway at Bonner Springs, who so pluckily fought the would-be robber that broke into the station on the night of Dec. 21, has positively identified the man. Terosa made no defense when before Justice Evans, and was held in $1,000 bail.

Suppose It Does Cost One Dollar?

Don't be "penny wise and pound foolish" through taking for your Cough, medicine that you know nothing about, when one of long-established reputation and proven quality like Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be had.

New Road Projected.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—It is claimed that the Missouri Pacific, Sante Fe and Rock Island Railways will shortly organize a company, with a view of constructing a line of railroad between Atchison, Kan., and St. Joseph, Mo. The proposed line will pass through a country which is not reached by any other road in a satisfactory manner.

BOOT JACK PLUG TOBACCO. If your dealer knows Boot Jack Tobacco, he can tell you that it is undoubtedly the highest grade of plug. Please give it a trial.

Two Ladies Quarantined.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 12.—Two ladies returned to Byron from Kirkland, where small-pox has speared, and the authorities of Byron have decided to build a small house for the ladies at the outskirts of the town to prevent a spread of the disease.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

Corby Divorce Suit.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Fannie J. Corby, a society leader of this city, has sued her husband, James N. Corby, for divorce for desertion and adultery. The couple were married in high style in 1882.

EVERY nickel paid on the 2-for-5 basis means a contribution of 5/6 cents to two newsboy padrones.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Rules Adopted at the Conference of College Presidents.

PROFESSIONALS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO TAKE PART.

All Games Shall Be Played on College Grounds Under General Supervision by a Committee—Amos Busie's Salary in 1894—Pugilist Jimmy Lynch Looking for Trouble—General Sport.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—The conference of leading college presidents of the Northwest, which adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, adopted the following rules:

First. That Each college and university that has not already done so appoint a committee on college athletics who shall take general supervision of all athletic sports and have all responsibility of enforcing the rules regarding athletics and intercollegiate sports.

Second. No one shall be allowed to participate in any games or athletic sports unless he be a student doing full work in a regular or special course as defined in the college or university and no person who has participated in any match game of any college team shall be permitted to participate as a member of another college team unless he has been a student in said college for the period of six months. This rule shall not apply to those who have graduated from one and have entered another.

Third. That no person shall be admitted to any inter-collegiate contest who receives any gifts, remuneration or pay for his services on the college team.

Fourth. Any student of any institution who shall be pursuing the regular prescribed course within such institution whether in an advanced class or one of its professional pools may be permitted to play for the minimum number of years required in securing the profession for which he is a candidate.

Fifth. No person who has been employed for the purpose of training any college team for a contest can be a member of any team he has trained, and no professional athlete and no person who has ever been a member of a professional team shall play in any inter-collegiate contest.

Sixth. No student shall play in any game under an assumed name.

Seventh. No student shall be allowed to participate who is found to be delinquent in his studies.

Eighth. All games shall be played on grounds owned or under the immediate control of one or both of the colleges participating in the contest, and all games shall be played under student management and not under the patronage or control of companies.

Ninth. The election of captain and manager of teams shall be subject to the approval of the committee on athletics of the school.

Tenth. College teams shall not engage in any games with professional teams, nor with those representing so-called athletic clubs.

Eleventh. That before an inter-collegiate contest a list of men shall be presented to the others certifying that all the number are entitled to play under the rules adopted; such certificate shall be signed by the Secretary or Register of the college or university. It shall be the duty of the captains to enforce this rule.

GIANTS' PRIZE PITCHER.

Rusie Received 63 Cents a Minute for Box Work.

Last year Rusie, the Giants' prize pitcher, got $2,400 a year salary. The club gave him $250 more as bonus. He received as his share of the Temple Cup series and the Broadway Theater benefit a few dollars less than $1,000. The club will give him at least $100 for an extra game which he pitched on the last Western trip. Now, all that added together, makes $3,750, which is the sum Amos got out of his labors last summer. It is $625 a month; more than $20 a day, including Sunday. He pitched forty-nine games and consequently received $76.33 a game. These games averaged two hours each, so that his pay per hour for actual work was $38.16, which, reduced to more fractional compensation, is a mite more than 63 cents a minute.

* * *

William Barnie, who was recently reinstated by the National Board, has signed a contract to manage the Scranton Club of the Eastern League. When Barnie was cleared of the recent charges of treachery for his connection with the defunct American Association the ruling of the board was so worded that it was believed Barnie would have difficulty in securing an engagement with National agreement clubs. But President Powers of the Eastern League soon found out that the ex-Louisville manager was eligible. The Scranton Club was managed last year by Thomas Cahill, who died recently. Tim Hurst was mentioned for the place, but the Scranton people were only too glad to secure Barnie. Hurst will probably umpire in the Eastern League this season. Buckenberger was also mentioned for the position.

* * *

Hugh Nicol, who became famous as the old Browns' right-fielder, writes that he will come to St. Louis soon to sign players for the Rockford Club in the Western Association, of which he is not only manager, but part owner. "Little Nic" has always had a high appreciation of St. Louis talent, and will, as far as possible, make up his team of local players. Hugh's last venture was the management of the St. Joe Club during the latter part of last season. He was an applicant for a position on the League's staff of umpires in 1894 and had the indorsement of President Von der Ahe, Manager Barnie and other influential League officials, but President Young did not appoint him. Hugh will play right-field in 1895, and he writes that he was never in better condition for a hard season's work. He will try to get a date for an exhibition game with the Browns.

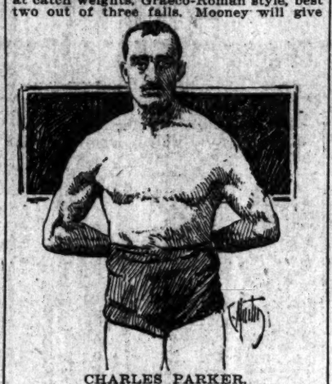
* * *

"Charlie Comiskey made a nice move," said Jimmie Manning, manager of the Kansas City club, "when he dropped out of the National League and secured the St. Paul franchise in the Western League. 'Commie' will make a barrel of money in 1895 if he succeeds in getting a team which will be one, two, three in the race. My advices from St. Paul are to the effect that Charlie has the people with them. Yes, I did well in Kansas City, and anticipate as favorable a season in 1895. I tried hard to get my friend, Frank Selee, Boston's manager, to put in a team at Toledo in 1894; but he declined, because we play Sunday games in the West, and his parents, who are strict church members, objected to his being interested on that account. Frank was dutiful, and lost a good thing. I was so anxious to have him accept the Toledo franchise that I offered to pool the profits of the Kansas City and the Toledo clubs with him. I made $14,000 last year, and Toledo was over $6,000 to the good. That would have been $10,000 apiece for us. St. Paul, which takes the place of Sioux City, completes the best Western circuit ever organized."

MIKE MOONEY MATCHED.

He Will Wrestle Charles Parker at Marion, Ind., Jan. 22.

Mike Mooney has signed articles to wrestle Charles Parker for $100 a side and the gate receipts, the contest to take place at Marion, Ind., Jan. 22. The match will be at catch weights, Graeco-Roman style, best two out of three falls. Mooney will give



CHARLES PARKER.
Matched to Wrestle Mike Mooney.

his opponent at least eight pounds, as Parker cannot get below 148, while the St. Louis man expects to wrestle at 140. Parker showed at the Standard Theater several weeks ago, meeting all comers. Frank Eddowes, a heavyweight, went up against Parker at that time and was downed twice inside of fifteen minutes. In reply to Al J. Neist's challange, Mooney says he will make a match with Tom Allen's protege at catch weights. Neist wants to wrestle at the lightweight limit, but Mooney says that while he is willing to fight at that weight he will not wrestle at less than 138 or 140 pounds under any circumstances.

WILL MEET MOONEY.

Jimmy Lynch Wants a Match With the St. Louis Boxer.

Jimmy Lynch, who has wired Richard K. Fox, offering to go East and fight Mike Leonard at 130 pounds, or Jerry Barnet or Johnnie Griffin at 125 pounds, for the best purse offered, is also anxious to get on a match with a St. Louis fighter, Mike Mooney preferred. Jimmy says that he can get backing to the extent of $500. Tom Brophy, the owner of Lemon Blossom, is an admirer of Lynch, and will wager a good sum that he can defeat Mooney. Jimmy says that he is willing to meet Mike at the lightweight limit within four weeks after articles are signed, and says that he will give the St. Louis boxer the right to select the gloves. Jimmy is a daily attendant at the Madison races. His brother Mike was the assistant of Starter Brooks while the East St. Louis track was in operation. Mike came west with Starter Dick Dwyer, who thinks highly of Jimmy's pugilistic ability. Arthur Knight, who was Mr. Dwyer's assistant, is Jimmy Lynch's manager. Knight is of the opinion that a battle on the river between Jimmy and Mooney with skin-tight gloves would prove to be an attraction.

* * *

Dan Creedon, accompanied by Tom Tracey and Lew Phelan, will leave to-night for Galveston, where he will meet Herman Bernau on Jan. 19. The middle-weight is in the pink of condition, and confident that he will dispose of his man, notwithstanding the big advantage his opponent will have in weight. Creedon weighs 145 pounds, while Bernau will scale about 190 pounds. The betting is at 7 to 10, with Creedon as the favorite. Dan will, if he is successful, go to England, to fight the "Coffee Cooler." Charlie Mitchell will chaperone Creedon in the mother country during his preparations for the fight, if a match is made with Craig. Col. Hopkins, his backer, is in correspondence with Mitchell, who thinks that Dan could make a barrel of money by defeating Craig. Col. Hopkins' business engagements will prevent him from going to Galveston, but he will send down a nice sum to wager on his protege.

* * *

Peter Jackson at first laughed at the challenge of Frank Craig, the "Coffee Cooler," but yesterday he decided to give the ambitious American boxer a chance. According to a cablegram to the Police Gazette, Jackson has announced that he will fight the "Cooler" for $5,000 a side, "purse or no purse." This means that the "Cooler" will not interfere with Jackson's plans hereafter unless "some dook," as Dennis Butler says, chooses to rink such an amount of money on Craig's chances.

* * *

Tom O'Rourke, the backer of champion George Dixon and Joe Walcott, told a friend of "Kid" Lavinge that he would match Walcott to box Lavigne at 121 pounds and make a side wager that Walcott stops him in ten rounds, or he would match Dixon against Lavigne at 124 pounds.

MISSOURI HORSE OWNERS.

Have Made Seven Entries to the Chicago Press Stakes.

Four Missouri horse owners, Barney Schrieber and W. P. Magrane, of St. Louis, and J. D. Patton and John C. Gray, have made entries to the Chicago Press Stakes, for 2-year-olds, at five furlongs, to be run at the Harlem track the coming season. Mr. Schrieber enters Pearson, a bay colt by Great Tom, dam Drift, who was named after a local sporting writer, and a black gelding by Falsetto, dam Manola. W. P. Magrane, who is now racing his stable at New Orelans, makes three nominations. His trio, none of which are named yet, are as follows: Bay colt by Longsides, dam Queen Deceiver, bay filly, by Fonso, dam Amelia P., and bay filly by Longsides, dam Madam Rowett. J. D. Patton, breeder and turfman of Sturgeon, Mo., enters the brown colt Earl Bug by Iroquois, out of Gold Bug, the dam of Ethel Gray, who made Mr. Patton's name famous on the Western circuit. Goldstone. John C. Gray, Henry Higgin's partner in the ownership of the Hasty stable, enters the bay colt Earp by Faustus, dam Belle Brock. Mr. Gray and his father own a breeding establishment in the interior of the State, where the stallion, Faustus, presides as lord of the harem. Henry Higgins, Mr. Gray's partner, is a wealthy Chicago pork trader. The Hasty is wintering at Little Rock.

* * *

Marcus Daly, the millionaire Montana turfman, has named his chestnut colt by Inverness, dam Wood Violet, Senator Bland, in honor of the Missouri statesman, Richard P. Bland. Like all Westerners, Mr. Daly is an enthusiastic free silver man, and, as the leading advocate of the white metal in Congress for several years Mr. Bland naturally comes in for a great deal of the Montana millionaire's admiration. Mr. Bland, however, is only a Congressman, and a defeated one at that, having been beaten in the last election. Mr. Daly should have been tipped off as to this fact before he named the colt. He then would have had a better line on Mr. Bland's official title. Perhaps it would have been more appropriate had he named the colt Gov. Bland, in view of the fact that the great silver advocate is being boomed for the gubernatorial chair.

* * *

There was a report out Thursday that Freedom, in the last race at Madison, was a ringer. Three or four strangers were at Covington to play the animal, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. In the first betting he was among the others, with 15 to 1 against him. At this price the money began to roll in. Charlie Bollinger took a wad of it, and stood to lose a big part of his bank roll. Freedom was well-played in the other rooms but after awhile everybody became afraid of him. They thought he was a "ringer," and a Brannon horse, and the odds were cut down to 3 to 1 at the post. Freedom was not a good thing. He was never headed from Gabe Riley winning all the way, and the books closed up a snug sum on the race.

* * *

Here is what George Engeman says about Brighton Beach and the coming racing season: "The meeting at Brighton Beach next season will be run on the same basis as in former years. We will open about the same time as last season, and go ahead just as we have heretofore. In fact, I do not see how we could do otherwise. All my own interests are centered in the Brighton Beach property, and, moreover, there are a number of horsemen who look upon the meeting there as on no other. Brighton Beach has always been essentially what you might call a poor owners' track, and if we didn't have racing there this season many of them would doubtless consider that the end had really come.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Results at Madison.

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Texas Frank first, Young Lottery second, Mandy Brooks third. Time, :57½.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs—Ulf first, Zender second, Anawan third. Time, 1:11.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Martin Curgus first, Tom Karl second, Pink Bloomer third. Time, :57.

Fourth race, five and one-half furlongs—Imposter first, Mamie Duffy second, Fred Woolley third. Time, 1:10½.

Fifth race, six furlongs—J. H. Mc. first, Agnes H. second, Altair third. Time, 1:19½.

Winners at Other Tracks.

At New Orleans—Kindora, Old Dominion, Readina, Alethia Allen, John Cycle.

At Alexander Island—Ida R., Classic, His Grace, Gorman, Mask.

At San Francisco—Garcia, Snow Blossom, Empire, Braw Scot, Blue Banner.

Track Talk.

Bert Hart, Porter Ashe's trainer, has removed Geraldine, Iellius and Eugenia from Madison to the Fair Grounds.

Starter Dick Dwyer still lingers in Chicago like a fish out of water, and pants for the flag to be in his hands again, says the Racing Form.

Arthur White and "Stoney" Clark now own the fast but erratic colt Morven. The colt took a decent notion at San Francisco on Tuesday, and his new owners won him out.

Dan Honig will enter the best of his youngsters in the 2-year-old stakes at the Fair Grounds. He may also nominate "Doc" Garnett for some of the handicaps.

Tartarian, the champion sprinter at the Bay district track, is well known to St. Louis turfites. He carried Mike Donovan's colors to the front frequently at the local track two years ago.

Louis Celia gave President C. C. Maffitt a call the other day. The Maffitt influence in connection with Seventeenth Ward politics and the Fair Grounds betting privileges, is evidently being courted by the Madison magnate.

The Fair Association office may be removed from the Wells Building to the Security Building, on account of the closer connection it will give with President Maffitt, who is located in the Security.

John Boles, horse owner and sporting writer, has been appointed by the State Comptroller Inspector of Racing Associations in New York.

Dave Gideon will start for San Francisco on Sunday. He will not take any of his horse along. Gideon Belmont will take part in the spring meeting at St. Asaph. His string numbers twenty-five this year. Jimmy McLaughlin will also have a string of twelve at the same meeting.

At the New York trotting sale Thursday, Cobwebs, a 7-year-old chestnut gelding, brought $1,700; Mixie Douglas, 7-year-old bay mare, $1,275 and Mary Mack, 8-year-old bay mare, $1,500.

The fourteen stakes of the Latonia Jockey Club, which closed on Jan. 1, received a total entry of 1,450, an average of 103 to the stake.

Sporting Notes.

There are 300 entries at the Cincinnati Bench Show. Greyhounds, Great Danes, St. Bernards and English Mastiffs lead the other classes in numbers and quality.

Frank Ives and Jake Schaefer will play an exhibition game of billiards at Cleveland Wednesday night.

Grant H. Ely of Springfield, O., defeated Alfred De Oro, the pool champion, in New York Friday by a score of 200 to 95.

Bicyclists traveling over the turnpike roads of Indiana will be charged 1 cent a mile under the decision that a bicycle is a vehicle. The L. A. W. will fight the charge.

Mike Sweeney, the amateur champion high jumper of the world, will try and break his indoor record of 6 feet 4¼ inches, at the Boston Athletic Association's games, which take place Feb. 9.

John C. Meyers is in Chicago trying to arrange for a series of indoor bicycle races with Zimmerman as the attraction. He is also soliciting entries for the intercity athletic entertainment to take place in St. Louis in February.

EVERY nickel paid on the 2-for-5 basis means a contribution of 5/6 cents to two newsboy padrones.

Knights of Father Mathew.

The annual State convention of the Knights of Father Mathew will be held next Thursday and Friday, Jan. 17 and 18, at the hall of St. Louis Council, No. 1, 2629 Washington avenue. Two hundred delegates will attend.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

The World Almanac and Encyclopedia
FOR 1895.
READY ON ALL NEWS STANDS JANUARY 1, 1895.
Treats of 1,400 Topics.
An Unequaled Annual.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Sent by Mail, Postpaid, for 25 Cents. For Sale at POST-DISPATCH Office.

HUMPHREY'S, Broadway and Elm, St. Louis, Jan. 12, 1895. Weather To-day: Fair.

OPEN TILL 10 TO-NIGHT
To Give You a Chance at Our
$30.00 and $25.00 SUITS Going for $15
$25.00 and $20.00 Overcoats Going for $15
$25.00 and $20.00 Ulsters Going for $15
If you have a Tag, come To-Day and see if it entitles you to a SUIT OF CLOTHES FREE at
HUMPHREY'S

"DON'T PUT OFF TILL TO-MORROW THE DUTIES OF TO-DAY." BUY A CAKE OF
SAPOLIO

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE of the Securities Trading Co., No. 318 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, 1894.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Securities Trading Co. will be held the 28th day of February, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the office of the company, No. 318 Olive st., in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition then and there to be submitted to increase the capital stock of this company from $5,000, its present authorized capital, to $25,000.

GEORGE L. EDWARDS, President.
J. H. MURPHY, Secretary.
R. F. SPENCER,
EDWARD HIDDEN,
2445 Directors.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 19th, 1894.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mound City Can Co., for the election of directors, will be held in the office of the said company, Nos. 406 and 408 North Second street, on Tuesday, January 22d, 1895. H. GREGG, JR., President.
F. H. DYER, Secretary. 2402

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fox Bros. Manufacturing Co., for the election of three (3) directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company in St. Louis, Mo., on the fourteenth day of January, 1895, at 9 a. m.
GEORGE C. FOX, President.
Attest: EDMOND A. THOMAS, Secretary. 2402

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 12th, 1894—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of any other business which may be properly brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in St. Louis, on Monday, January 21st, 1895, at 9 a. m. The transfer books will be closed December 25th, 1894, and will be reopened January 22d, 1895. By order of the board.
EMERSON M'MILLIN, President.
A. ROSS, Secretary. 2401

WASHINGTON Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Rooms Nos. 310 and 312, third floor, Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1894.—The annual meeting of the members of this company and the election of three (3) directors will be held at the office of the company, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. Polls will be closed at 12 o'clock m.
PHILIP GRUNER, President.
LOUIS J. BEHRENS, Secretary. 2420

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 19, 1894.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mound City Paint and Color Co., for the election of directors, will be held in the office of the said company, Nos. 406 and 408 North Second street, on Monday, January 21st, 1895.
NORRIS B. GREGG, President.
F. H. DYER, Assistant Secretary. 2403

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Elevator Company will be held on Monday, January 14, 1895, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m., at the office of the company, Madison street and Levee, St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of electing seven (7) directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
W. T. ANDERSON, President.
JAMES T. BIRCH, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1894. 2454

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Office of Rossmore Realty Company, northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri, December 31st, 1894.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rossmore Realty Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the company, northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1895, at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.
OTTO L. MERSMAN, President.
WM. P. NELSON, Secretary. 2456

OFFICE of Lincoln Trust Co., St. Louis, Jan. 5th 1895.—The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the office of the company on Monday, January 21, 1895, for the election of 9 directors to serve for 3 years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be considered. Polls will be open from 9 a. m. to 12 m.
B. GASS, President.
A. A. B. WOERHEIDE, Secretary. 2490

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lindell Real Estate Company, for the election of seven (7) directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 421 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., on the 14th day of January, 1895, at 9 a. m.
Attest: JNO. D. DAVIS, President.
LINDELL GORDON, Secretary.
St. Louis Mo., January 3d, 1895. 2475

LEGAL.

STATE of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.—In the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, December term, 1894, Friday, December 28th, 1894.—Thomas L. Snellen, vs. (97,771) Emma Snellen. It appearing to the Court from the returns of the Sheriff upon the summons and alias summons herein that the defendant cannot be found, and it further appearing from the affidavit this day filed herein that said defendant has concealed herself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, on motion of plaintiff, by attorney, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against her, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between the parties hereto, upon the ground that the defendant has absented herself from plaintiff without reasonable cause for the space of one whole year next immediately before the filing of the petition herein, and unless she appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis on the first Monday of February next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against her as confessed.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published in the City of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, this 28th day of December, 1894. (Seal of Court.) PHILIP H. ZEPP, Clerk.
2443

NOTICE of Final Settlement—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the partnership estate of King and Company, that I, the undersigned surviving partner of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
WILLIAM B. KING,
Surviving Partner.
St. Louis, January 5th, 1895 2455

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, upon the estate of Katharina Pliechke, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1894. The authority of William Pliechke, the former executor of said estate, ceased on the 8th day of December, 1894, by reason of his decease.
St. Louis, Mo., December 22d, 1894.
WM. J. PLISCHKE,
Administrator d. b. n. of Katharina Pliechke, Deceased. 2404

NOTICE of Final Settlement—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Henry Harle, Sr., deceased, that I, the undersigned administrator of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
HENRY ALT,
Administrator of Henry Harle, Sr.
St. Louis, Dec. 28th, 1894. 2469

NOTICE of Final Settlement—No. 11,934—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Samuel Clar, deceased, that I, the undersigned executor of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March, 1895.
WILLIAM C. WILSON,
Executor of Samuel Clar, Deceased.
Dated St. Louis, Dec. 31, 1894. 2468

LEGAL.

STATE of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss.—In the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, December term, 1894, Thursday, December 13th, 1894. Laura Buettner vs. (98,378) Julius H. Buettner.

It appearing to the court from the affidavit attached to the petition herein that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri, and that plaintiff has been unable to find said defendant, on motion of said plaintiff by attorney it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between said parties, and for the restoration of the maiden name of plaintiff, on the ground that said defendant has been guilty of such cruel and barbarous treatment as to endanger the life of plaintiff, and has threatened to kill her, and abused and assaulted her, and on the 3d day of March, 1893, defendant deserted plaintiff, and ever since said day has absented himself without a reasonable cause from plaintiff, and during that time has not contributed to plaintiff's support in any manner whatever, and that unless he appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of February next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, this 14th day of December, 1894. (Seal of Court). PHILIP H. ZEPP, Clerk.
2400

ESTATE of Wilhelm Hamfelder, Deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Wilhelm Hamfelder, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis on the 22d day of December, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this 22d day of December, 1894.
SOPHIE HAMFELDER, Executrix.
2439

STATE of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss: In the STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis, ss.—In the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, December term, 1894. Saturday, December 29th, 1894. Matilda H. Peters vs. (No. 152 February term, 1895.) Henry A. Peters.

Now at this day comes plaintiff by attorney and prays leave to the court a petition duly verified by affidavit from which it appears that the defendant has absconded from his usual place of abode and has kept himself concealed and that he cannot be served with process in this State; therefore on motion of plaintiff it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce of the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds that defendant wholly disregarding his duties as the husband of plaintiff did on the 31st day of October, 1894, desert and abandon plaintiff without reasonable cause, and has ever since continued to absent himself from plaintiff without reasonable cause, and that defendant has offered plaintiff such indignities as to render her condition intolerable, and unless he appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the City of St. Louis, on the first Monday of February next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published in the City of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, this 29th day of December, 1894.
PHILIP H. ZEPP, Clerk.
2447

NOTICE of Final Settlement—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Bridget Murphy, deceased, that I, undersigned executor of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
JOHN J. HEAD,
Executor of the Estate of Bridget Murphy, Deceased.
Dec. 28th, 1894. 2437

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE in re Electro Depositing Company.—The undersigned, assignee, being satisfied that it is no longer advantageous to the creditors of his assignor to keep the assignment open, hereby gives notice of his intention to apply to the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, in Court-room No. 5, on the 15th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as he can be heard, for the discharge of his trust as such assignee.
HENRY ROTH,
Assignee Electro Depositing Company.
St. Louis, Dec. 29, 1894. 2436

IN THE MATTER of the Assigned Estate of the Mitchell Furniture Co.—The undersigned assignee of the Mitchell Furniture Co., being satisfied that it is no longer advantageous to the creditors of his assignor to keep said assignment open, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Mitchell Furniture Company that on the 26th day of January, 1895, at the opening of court, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, I shall apply to the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis in Room No. 4 thereof, for my discharge from my trust as assignee of the Mitchell Furniture Company.
2216 GEO. M. BLOCK, Assignee.

NOTICE of Final Settlement—No. 19,324—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Mary Jane Adams, deceased, that I, the undersigned administrator of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
WM. C. WILSON,
Administrator of the estate of Mary Jane Adams, Deceased.
St. Louis, Dec. 19, 1894. 2396

ESTATE of Mary Powers, Deceased—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Mary Powers, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis on the 26th day of December, 1894.

The authority of Octavia Powers, the former administratrix, ceased on the 26th day of December, 1894, by reason of her marriage and the revocation of her letters.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1895.
2468 HUGH T. A. LINCHEY.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned assignee of the assigned estate of Jacob Runder to all creditors and others interested in said estate (said assignee having become satisfied that it is no longer advantageous to the creditors of said assignor to keep the assignment open) that the undersigned assignee intends to make application to the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis (Room 4) for a discharge from its trust on the 12th day of February, 1895, or as soon thereafter as it can be heard.
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO.,
Assignee of Jacob Runder.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29, 1894. 2388

NOTICE of Final Settlement—No. 19,339—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of James Adams, deceased, that I, the undersigned administrator of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
WM. C. WILSON,
Administrator of the Estate of James Adams, Deceased.
St. Louis, Dec. 19, 1894. 2397

NOTICE of Final Settlement—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Joseph W. Kinnear, deceased, that I, the undersigned executor of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
WM. C. WILSON,
Executor of Joseph W. Kinnear, Deceased.
St. Louis, Dec. 19, 1894. 2398